THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXIX. NUMBER 44. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1882. | *Per Annum in Advance.* TOWN.....11-8 MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE FORTNIGHT.

MONDAY, 23RD OCTOBER.

SIMLA does not agree with all Englishmen, still the official *furore* for it is quite unaccountable. Lord Northbrook himself we believe did not like it, and if we are informed aright wanted to stop the Simla *exodus*, but he found the officials, particularly their mems too strong for him, and so his Lordship gave up the attempt. Lord Lytton almost hated Simla, but he had not the courage to go against the officials. We believe Lord Ripon is not over-fond of Simla, but his Lordship does not evidently wish to stir the hornets' nest. One Member of his Lordship's Council it seems is obliged to go home because he cannot stand the Simla climate. It is stated that the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs takes six months' leave from the beginning of next May, so as to avoid next season at Simla, where he has been suffering from bad health. He will be back in the beginning of the following November. Perhaps no one will be appointed to act for him.

IT IS STATED that great excitement has been caused at Jummoo, in consequence of several Muhamadans, charged with slaughtering cows, being sentenced to penal servitude for twelve years.

DR. GUILLASSE, of the French Navy, reports that in the early stages of Typhoid fever coffee is almost a specific. Two or three table-spoonsful of strong black coffee every two hours, alternating with one or two tea-spoonsful of claret or burgundy wine, produce a most beneficial effect. Citrate of Magnesia daily, and after a while quinine, is the treatment followed successfully by Dr. Guillasse. It would be interesting to learn if this, apparently, simple treatment has had any trial in India, and with what results.

ONE OF THE three survivors of the forty-five legitimate Ranis of the Lion of the Punjab has just been recalled to public recollection. The Rani Deoki, Khur, a beautiful hill girl, who was brought many years ago, to the Punjab Court, where she found favour with Runjit Singh, has built a Hindu temple at Shukurgarh in the Gurdaspur district. Of the two other surviving Ranis, one, a Mussulmani of Cashmere origin, now resides at Mecca; and the other, also from the hills, still lives, old and blind, in the city of Lahore.

TUESDAY 24TH OCTOBER

BOMBAY held a most enthusiastic meeting to concert measures to welcome back the Indian Contingent for Egypt. Bombay has done honor to herself by thus coming forward to honor the Indian Contingent.

THE TRUSTEES of the Gilchrist Scholarships announce that in future there will be only one scholarship of the value of only £150 *per annum*, instead of two scholarships as at present, of the value of only £100 each. This is a move in the right direction.

WITH REFERENCE to the proposed repeal of the Artizans' Act (XIII of 1859) in the Province of Assam the *Indian Spectator* remarks:

Our Bengal friends, and specially the *Patriot*, who takes keen interest in the practical working of the Emigration Act will no doubt be able to enlighten the public as to the necessity or otherwise of the repeal.

The Assam Emigration Act is all-comprehensive. Although ostensibly introduced to meet the case of the tea labourer, it includes labourers of all classes. The British Indian Association thus pointed out the all-absorbing tendency of the Bill in its protest against it:

The Tea Association remark "that the Bill is exceptional in its character, as indeed the whole course of legislation on the subject since 1868 has been. This, however, is not the fault of Tea Planters, but is rendered necessary by the exceptional nature of the conditions under which the Tea industry is carried on in Assam and Cachar." This Association entirely concur in this statement, but they humbly submit that if exceptional legislation must be had recourse to, it ought to be fair and just to both parties. While the condition of tea industry is exceptional in Assam, it is observable that the present Bill is made applicable to employers of all classes in Bengal, the North Western Provinces, Oudh and Assam, who may engage more than fifty labourers. A company, who may be engaged in the construction of a railway, or in the exploration of a coal field, and any person who may undertake a building or any other work, and who may employ more than fifty labourers, may avail himself of this exceptional law. The Committee are not aware of any reasons or circumstances which have necessitated the general extension of this "exceptional law" and the consequent placing under it of the whole body of the labouring population.

The Government now sees that in the face of this all-comprehensive character of the Emigration Act the Artizans' Act is a superfluity for Assam.

THE RAILWAY, which the Rothschilds have taken up according to a recent telegram, under the name of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, is the line from Patna to Baraitch, through Gonda, Gorruckpore, and Basti. It has long since been sanctioned by Government and some of the works are actually in progress. It will open up the fertile country lying between the Ghogra and Gunduk Rivers

WEDNESDAY, 25TH OCTOBER.

THE PIONEER has the following:

Can it be true that the woollen Fabrics of England, once so famous, now contain little or no wool? Since the cessation of the old treaty of commerce, the French seem to have made this discovery; and they are probably not altogether wrong. It is impossible to exaggerate the modern system of adulteration in all we eat and drink and wear. A French writer, last month, gave us an instance—"*Sais-tu ce que c'est que du cheviot*"—"I believe it is the name of an English manufacturer," was the intelligent reply. "Not at all; it is the name of a breed of English sheep bred in a chain of wooded mountains and pasturages between England and Scotland. Well, do you know what composes the material of your paletot"? He felt it carefully and proceeded—"Its cloth is composed as follows: 20 per cent of greasy substance, 15 per cent of cotton, and 15 per cent of old material picked out and re-woven. They give the petty name of Cheviot to these wretched rags in the best of which there is not more than 50 per cent of wool. But they do not stop at this. Chemists are constantly trying experiments, and it is very likely that they will soon succeed in making woolen cloths in which there shall be no wool whatever. This is why formerly our overcoats used to last two or three years, and now we require two per annum,—one for summer, which looks shabby in August, and one for winter, nearly threadbare in February."

Why does not England make adulteration penal? Otherwise her national character will suffer.

THE DYAN PRAKASH hears that the Governor of Bombay intends forming a *risala* (a body-guard or troop of horse) of 500 Mahrattas of good family, and that, with that object, he has deputed his Resaldar to Kolhapore.

SOME ENGLISHMEN seem to think that vegetable food is best suited for the Indian climate. Mr. A. O. Hume warmly advocates it. Another correspondent writes to the *Pioneer*:

Go to a healthy, dry, well-drained tract, where the life of a native, in spite of its many faults of clothing and household arrangements, is as healthy as by careful sanitary arrangements we strive to make ours in cantonments. In such dry, well drained tracts you will see as fine and vigorous races of men as to be found in any part of the world: there are indeed few finer. Now these men are (to use the cant phrase) vegetarians. Of course we are fond of our meat and strong drink. But does it do us good to the extent we suppose? If so, why do we nearly all of us, need change to England so often; and why do these men, so badly clothed and unhealthily housed, yet living for the most part in the open air, thrive so well without meat and strong drink? I think that the more any thoughtful and well instructed mind will dwell on this question, the less satisfied he will be with the current ideas as to the way our diet should be ordered.

Mr. Sibley, the late Agent of the East Indian Railway, was a vegetarian, and a more powerful man than him we did not see.

MR. ELLIOTT, Chief Commissioner of Assam, has summoned a special committee to meet at Shillong to report upon a project for a rent-law for Assam. The committee will be composed of Mr. Stack, the new Director of Agriculture for Assam, and the following Deputy Commissioners:—Colonel Campbell, of Sibsagor; Mr. Williams, of Durrung; and Mr. Campbell, of Gowhatty. There ought to be some native gentlemen associated with the Committee.

THURSDAY, 26TH OCTOBER.

WE TAKE the following from the *Times of India*:

Mr. Malcolm Macpherson, who will be remembered in Bombay, writes to the *New York Herald* to express his conviction that under the press rules it is impossible for a conscientious correspondent to do his duty properly. Sir Garnet Wolseley, although he has risen by the press, is no lover of the press. The officers under him resemble him. They all affect a scorn for the press, although, like him, they are glad enough to use it when it suits their purpose. From the beginning of this Egyptian war there has been a powerful flavour of untruthfulness pervading the telegrams. In short, the new military censorship is destroying truthfulness in the current historian, and the British public will in consequence find that it has not only to pay for a pretty expensive little war, but also for the pensions and rewards which a crowd of military gentlemen are practically enabled to award themselves under a system which gives them the control of the telegraphs and press of the world. Mr. Macpherson is at present residing in America.

What a revelation!

AN EDINBURGH paper has the following:

"Edinburgh is steeped in the most frightful disease, having an outward religiousness, but corrupt and hollow to the core. Not in Dahomey, nor in the most degraded spots in heathendom, can you exceed the fearful depravity that wallows in some of the closes and pends within a bowshot of the Moderator's chair of the General Assembly of the Free Church. In Edinburgh there are scenes worse in degradation than can be seen in the worst abodes of horrid cruelty in the most degraded places of heathenism."

And yet Edinburgh is called a religious city. Is it the Benares of the United Kingdom?

THE WAR medal for Egypt will be given to all troops who landed and were engaged with the enemy between the 16th July and 13th September; also a clasp for Tel-el-Kebir.

WE HEAR that in English commercial circles considerable efforts are being made to promote the Tigris Valley Railway scheme. It differs from the Euphrates Valley project, inasmuch as, whilst the latter runs south of the river of that name, the Tigris project, starting from Aleppo, passes Urfa, Mardin, Mosul, and so on to Bagdad. The route is chosen with the object of carrying the railway through land which has already been granted for Jewish colonization, and through the commercial and agricultural district of Mesopotamia. The Euphrates line is proposed to be carried through the Syrian Desert to a large extent, and the promoters of the Tigris project, looking at the routes alone, think the latter is much more likely to produce successful results.

A TANJORE CORRESPONDENT writes to us to say that the fears entertained in Southern India regarding the object of the Education Commission being to withdraw Government support from high education have been removed by the assurances held out by the President of the Commission that the object of the Commission has been misunderstood. When addressing the students of the Presidency College at Madras Dr. Hunter said, "High education is of vital importance and Government would be doing a suicidal act if it opposed it." Again speaking at the Christian College he said: "We have heard it said that the Commission is hostile to High Education, but wherever this Commission has gone it has shewn how unfounded were these statements and the first of our labours has been to leave a firm conviction everywhere that the Commission is the truest friend of high education As we had a feeling of distrust to encounter, both by our words and actions we have striven to allay it." At Patche Appali's College the Hon'ble President remarked: "I should be exceedingly sorry if this Commission were appointed to curtail or interfere with High Education. On the other hand this Commission is appointed to extend education higher and lower." Yes, this is assuring enough.

A KRISHNAGHUR CORRESPONDENT draws our attention to the question of the salaries of the Civil Court amlas and translators. He says:

"It was expected that along with the proposal for increase of the salaries of the Subordinate Judicial and the Executive Services, the proposal for increase of the ministerial officers in the Civil Courts will also be considered—but it has been altogether ignored. Is there any question that all judicial and executive officers are materially assisted by these poor ministerial officers, and their work often brings credit to their superiors? It would be but bare justice to them to raise their pay. The appointments in the Secretariats are coveted by them, but the rules of examination recently published shut the door against these officers on the score of age. Their age is more than compensated by their experience and knowledge, and it would be in the interest of the public service to allow them to compete at the following examinations."

MR. COLLIN BROWNING, Inspector General of Education in the Central Provinces, is about to retire from the public service. He will immediately take furlough for two years preparatory to retirement. Mr. Browning is held in high esteem in the Province in which his services have been rendered,

and there is a feeling of universal regret at the prospect of the loss, which the education department of the Province will suffer at the withdrawal of so valuable an officer. A correspondent has sent us the following account of his services, which we publish with pleasure :

Mr. Collin Browning was placed at an early age at the helm of the education department in the Central Provinces. Education in that Province was then in a very unsettled state and he gave it form and shape. Himself a ripe scholar, a senior Wrangler and an Orientalist he put forth his strength to cope with the difficulties of his situation. He began by giving shape to the scheme sketched out by Major Dods under the *regime* of Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Campbell.

The Central Provinces are composed of cuttings and parings from the counterminous provinces of Orissa, Ranchi, North-Western Provinces, Bombay, Madras and Central India. The districts composing these Provinces are as usual alien to each other as distinct provinces in manners, customs and languages. The people are so distinct in race language and habits as to make any prospect of their assimilation impossible. To introduce order and method in an educational system applicable to a people of such diversified characterstics was a gigantic task and this Mr. Browning achieved at no small sacrifice to himself. He began by travelling from district to district and mixing with natives of all classes taking notes and digesting them at leisure. He was for a short time transferred to Oude which interrupted his work in the Central Provinces. In Oudh for the few days that he remained there he gave a form to the rough-handed system of his predecessor. His method and manner and the spirit in which his work was prosecuted in Oudh gave life and vigour to the department. Oudh reaped the fruits of his labor and was enabled to overtake the older provinces in the race of civilization. He was now again transferred to the Central Provinces where he resumed his work just where he had left it. To increase the efficiency of his work he applied to the study of the vernacular languages and he mastered Urya, Marathi, Telugu, which he added to his knowledge of Urdu and Hindi. He resumed his peripatetic labors and in his journeys he took with him no clerk or assistant of any kind. He combined in his person the offices of Inspector General, Inspector of High Schools, Professor, zillah school master, village school master and office clerk. Though possessed of a robust constitution the work told much upon his health and he became prematurely old and this accounts for his early retirement. May his shadow never grow less !

FRIDAY, 27TH OCTOBER.

THE RESOLUTION of the Government of Bengal reviewing the last administration report of the Rajshaye Division gives the following interesting account of the invasion of Northern Rungpore by foreigners :

It appears that 190 Nepaulese, 8 Chinese, 5 Thibetans, describing themselves as from zillah Lhassa, 4 natives of Bombay, 6 Persians, 60 Arabians, 50 Mughs, 8 Bhooteahs, 45 to 50 Caboolees, 15 to 20 Lepchas, and 7 Cashmeerees, in all about 400 men passed through this district. The Nepaulese came to sell moonga, silk cloth, ghee, chiretta, horses, knives, &c., valued in all at about Rs. 1,000. When returning, some of them purchased indigo worth from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200. The Chinese came with blankets for sale and went away with 14 or 15 maunds of indigo. The 5 Thibetants had 17 horses, worth Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 each, for sale. They purchased about 100 maunds of tobacco worth about Rs. 550 when going back. The Bombay men were merchants with pearls worth about Rs. 5,000. They purchased nothing, as they could not sell any pearls. The Persians and Arabians were wanderers asking for alms. The Mughs came to purchase tobacco. They were in Rungpore till the end of the year, and were engaged in tobacco trade. The Bhooteahs came with horses and blankets, worth in all about Rs. 400. The Caboolees had with them cloth and fruits worth about Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 worth of shawls. The Lepchas came with about Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 worth of ghee for sale. The business of the Cashmeerees was to sing and dance.

THE FOLLOWING statement gives the prices of the food-staples in the Rajshye Division :

DISTRICTS.	COMMON RICE. Quantity per rupee in 1881-82.		Average of previous 5 years.		PULSES. Quantity per rupee in 1881-82.		Average of previous five years.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Dinagepore ...	31	0	19	11	16	0	15	12
Rajshahye ...	28	2	19	3	24	0	16	0
Pubna ...	28	7	17	9¾	22	0	20	3
Bogra ...	31	1	20	3	17	7	14	6
Rungpore ...	22	8	14	13	12	15	7	4
Julpigoree ...	21	0	14	0*	10	3	7	9¾*
Darjeeling Hills	12	14	10	13	19	1	17	9

* Average of three years.

LORD ULICK BROWNE thus speaks out about the worth of official statistics. He says that "Government require almost too much in the way of statistics, prices, &c., and that more really useful, because more reliable, information would be obtainable if less were asked for." The Lieutenant-Governor remarks :

The only inference which can be drawn from these remarks is that the Commissioner believes that some officers insert figures in their reports, not with a view to convey correct information, but because the absence of figures might be noticed. If his supposition is correct, the Lieutenan-Governor can only express his regret that any officer should so entirely have misconceived the wishes of Government in the matter. Figures are useful because they convey facts in a tangible and concise form, and because they admit of more accurate comparison than descriptions which, however careful, must necessarily be somewhat vague, and must vary in meaning with the idiosyncrasies of each observer. These remarks, however, only apply to figures when quite, or approximately correct. Incorrect figures are worse than no figures at all, The absence of figures may leave Government in the dark, but wrong figures are purely and simply misleading.

Quite so, but where is the agency for the collection of accurate figures ? The Government once wanted to know the number of donkeys in the country, and the Police returned them without any hesitation. Similarly the Government wanted to know the number of date trees in the country, and the Police as a matter of course gave the figures hap-hazard. The official figures are really worthless.

THE RESOLUTION has the following about the Public Press in the Rajshye Division :

Public Press.—One English newspaper is published at Darjeeling and two Bengali papers are published at Rajshahye and Rungpore respectively. The first is of local interest only, and the two latter are unimportant: Their tone however, is said to contrast favourably with that of some of the newspapers published in other parts of Bengal.

SATURDAY, 28TH OCTOBER.

WE HAD STRONGLY opposed the extension of the certificate procedure to the realization of debts due to Wards' estates, but as usual we were not listened to. The Board now report: "On reconsideration, however, the Board are disposed to regard the increase in the number of certificates as an unfavourable sign. In some districts, no doubt, the new power with which the managers are vested has been sparingly and judiciously exercised. But in other districts there is some reason to fear that, as matters have turned out, the extension of the certificate procedure to Wards' estates, from which such favourable results were at first anticipated, has not proved altogether beneficial. The object of this extension was to facilitate collections, and to do this by dispensing with every step between the filing of the plaint and the making of the decree; but it was not intended that certificates should be filed in any cases in which suits would not have been instituted under the former procedure. But the facility of certificates has been a temptation which some managers have been unable to resist. The institution of a suit involved some trouble and responsibility, and a manager had to consider, not only whether he was likely to get a decree, but whether there was a reasonable probability of his being able to execute it. Now, however, he is not obliged to consider either of these points, and the consequence is that certificates are constantly issued in cases in which it would never have occurred to a manager to institute a suit." The sooner this system is abolished the better.

THE FOLLOWING statement gives the produce of the commercial and judicial stamps in Bengal during the past five years :

YEAR.	Stamps under Act I of 1879. Court-fees under Act VII. of 1870.						TOTAL.		
	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Charges.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78 ...	2322073	154545	2667528	7992444	222399	7770045	376944	10437573
1878-79 ...	2603052	145554	2657498	7981638	236471	7745167	382025	10102665
1879-80 ...	3337000	187371	3149629	8162216	307515	7854701	494886	11004330
1880-81 ...	3238172	193053	3045119	8153465	327144	7826321	520197	10371440
1881-82 ...	3340315	150165	3190150	8083255	235804	8447451	385969	11637621

THE RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT on the report of the Court of Wards has the following :

The Calcutta Wards' Institution having been abolished, the Board consider it unnecessary to discuss the general question of the education of minors and refer Government for information on the point to the detailed statements concerning each estate. The question, however, possesses general as well as particular aspects, and therefore the Lieutenant-Governer will expect in future reports a fuller treatment of the subject. It is stated that during the year the education of minors received proper attention, and the detailed accounts of each estate seem to confirm the statement. The system inaugurated last year of education at the best local schools and colleges, and separation from zenana and zemindari amla influences, has much to recommend it; but it is a system which is on its trial, and it is therefore desired that the Board of Revenue in future reports will discuss its general results.

Our own information is that there is less real education and discipline but more expense. We should like to have exact information on the subject.

MONDAY, 30TH OCTOBER.

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY sorry to learn that Bombay has just lost two distinguished judicial officers, Mr. Krishnarao Gopal Desmukh, B. A. Barrister-at-law, District Judge at Narsari, Baroda, and Mr. Gopal Govind Phatak, Subordinate Judge, Poona, Both died of the same disease—liver-complaint, and at the same hour on the same day !

THE WORKING of the Arms Act in the North Western Provinces during 1881-82 shows that those provinces have been practically disarmed. Licenses to possess arms increased from 18,854 in 1880 to 20,041 in 1881, covering 19,420 guns, 15,851 swords, and 1,414 other weapons. This is not a large number amongst a population of 44 millions : and the North Western Provinces may be considered, to all intents and purposes, disarmed. Licenses to possess arms for the destruction of wild beasts rose from 5,053 to 5,806, of which more than half were granted in Kumaon : in 13 districts no such licenses were given. No wonder that ravages by wild beasts are on the increase.

IN 1880 the population of the United States, according to the census, was 50,155,783. The native-born white population was 36,843,291, which is in excess of the present population of the United Kingdom. The coloured people numbered 6,632,549. Of foreign-born whites, 277,169 were natives of Great Britain and Ireland, 1,966,742 were Germans, 717,084 British Americans, 194,337 Norwegians, 181,729 Swedes, 106,971 French, and 104,541 Chinese.

NEWAB ABDUL LUTIEF KHAN BAHADUR has been received with ovations in the capitals of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and also at other places. He has been honored like a prince. He delivered lectures on Mahomedan education, which were highly appreciated. Calcutta may justly feel proud of the honor done to the Newab.

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETIES seem to have discovered that the cost of their administration swallows up a considerable portion of their incomes. Thus the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, for instance, expends £14,529, for "collecting and management," which is 12 per cent. of its entire income. The Church Missionary Society expends very nearly 13 per cent of its income under the same head. The cost to the Baptist Missionary Society is a little more than fourteen per cent. The China Inland Mission shows a cost of seventeen per cent on its income, and the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews actually eats up one-fourth of its income in defraying the cost of its administration. The Free Church of Scotland only spends two and a half per cent on administration.

A CORRESPONDENT draws our attention to the absence of an inscription on the bust of the late Babu Ramgopal Ghose put up at the Town Hall. We believe it is intended to secure the bust by posting a railing round it and also to put an inscription upon it.

TUESDAY, 31ST OCTOBER.

THE FLOODS in the North of Italy have attained most alarming proportions. The provinces of Venice and Brescia are two thirds under water. At Verona a number of houses and four bridges have been swept away, and all communication is cut off with the railway station at Legnago. Schio, Vicenza, and other smaller communes are submerged. Padua and Cremona are in danger of a like fate.

A CHRISTIAN RISHI. The London *Guardian* gives the following account of the late Father O'Neill. He was educated at Eton, and at Cambridge, and was afterwards a Mathematical Master at Eton. He was one of the three original members of the Society of St. John. For the last twelve years, Father O'Neill had been engaged in mission work at Indore, where he lived in a mud hut, built by his own hands. It consisted of only one room, almost entirely unfurnished, save for a mat in one corner of it. Some narrow slits in the wall served for windows ; they had no glass in them, nor had the door any lock. Here Father O'Neill lived and laboured in the Mahomedan quarter of the city. On re-visiting England a short time ago, after a long absence, his

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

gentle and refined manner in society was just the same as ever. It is such men who draw the heart of India to England.

THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT of Railway extension in India will doubtless be read with interest :

New lines of railway are about to be surveyed in the Bengal presidency. A line from Sitarampore, on East Indian Railway, to Bilaspore in the Central Provinces, (367 miles), is being permanently located and estimated for. The Ganges line from Daoudkandi on the Megna to Chittagong (125 miles), is being permanently located and estimated for. A line from Daoudkandi or Commilla into the Cachar Valley is also to be surveyed at once, the probable length being 180 miles. The North Cachar Hills are to be carefully investigated to try for a fair extension of the Cachar line into Upper Assam. Also, if possible, and if engineers are available, the country between Pooree, Cuttack and Sumbalpore will be surveyed. In Bundelkund, the line from Jhansi to Bargarh station, on the East Indian Railway, is to be permanently located, and estimates made for these will be on the broad and metre gauge. This latter will be a purely famine protective line. The Mysore Government are making surveys from Mysore to Sundelpatna (35 miles), and Mysore to Periyapatna, (40 miles) as possible extensions of the Mysore Railway. In the Madras presidency, Bellary to Adoni, Kurnool and Juntoor, about 280 miles will be a metre gauge line as a protective work against famine. It will join the Southern Mahratta Railway at Bellary or possibly at Hospit, Cuddapa or Wontimeutt to Nellore. The gauge will be 5 feet 6 inches or metre, according to circumstances, the length being 85 miles, or 80 miles of famine protection. In the North-Western Provinces a survey for a line from Bareilly to join the Hatras Furruckbabad line at Bhasgueng, will probably be undertaken, also another between Meerut and Moradabad. The lines from Bareilly to Pilibhit and from Lucknow to Sitapore have been surveyed. The intervening portion from Sitapore to Pilibhit is now under survey.

The new Company, which has been formed to construct the Patna-Baraitch line, is also surveying the line from Gorruckpore to Benares. In the Punjab the line from Loodhiana to Ferozepore, (70 miles) will probably be re-surveyed. There will be also a branch line from the Scind, Punjab and Delhi Railway at Okara to the Sutlej opposite Fazilka, a distance of 40 miles.

IT IS STATED that the Hon'ble Syud Ahmed Khan Bahadur C. S. I, Member of the Indian Legislative Council, is engaged in preparing a code of laws for the Nizam's Government. It is added that he will be paid Rs. 45,000 for his trouble.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL has the following :

Mr. Justice Strajght, Mr. Commissioner Pellew, and the other passengers by the incoming mail, have sent a round robin to the Foreign Office, the *Times*, and the P. and O. Directors, in regard to the gratuitous annoyance and insults offered to Indian mail-passengers by the Italian authorities at Brindisi, under pretence of quarantine regulations. Every traveller by the overland route can bear witness to the Anglo-phobia that is persistently shown at Brindisi. If Lord Granville can do nothing for us, the P. and O. Company will have ultimately to revert to Marseilles, and accelerate the passage from Marseilles to Alexandria.

WE TAKE the following items of "Personal Intelligence" from the October number of the *Journal of the National Indian Association* :

The Gilchrist Scholarships for this year have been awarded to Babu Prafulla Chunder Roy, of the Calcutta Metropolitan Institution, a native of Jeypore, and K. N. Badhurji, of St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Rao Sahib Shankar Pandurang Pundit, Oriental Translator to Government, has been appointed to the Wilson's Philological Chair for the year 1883. Arrivals: Mr. M. L. Sandel, M. A., B.LL, from Calcutta on a visit; Mr, Parthasaradhi Chetty, for the study of medicine; Mr. A.S. Gour, from the Central Provinces, on furlough. Departure : Mr. Dadabhai Shorabji Shroff, as surgeon on the s.s. *Clan Macleod*, for Bombay.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.

FROM Mr. Juland Danvers' Report on Indian Railways for 1881-82 we learn that the total number of persons employed on Railways in all India is 169,677, of whom 3763 are Europeans and 3771 are Eurasians, and 162,043 are natives. From this Mr. Danvers shews that of the employes more than 95 per cent. are natives and 2 per cent. each are Europeans and Eurasians. The figures read by themselves naturally lead to the inference that the Indian Railways patronise natives to a very large extent. But the knowing need not be reminded that the bulk of the employes are porters, coolies, peons, orderlies, water-carriers, sweepers, punka-pullers &c. The bulk of the clerks receive pay under Rs. 100, while there are a few who receive more. Almost all appointments carrying higher emoluments, in all departments, that is to say in the agency, audit, account, pay, stores, traffic, telegraph, engineering, locomotive, carriage and waggon departments are monopolised by Europeans and Eurasians.

WE HAVE received a copy of a representation which some respectable and patriotic native gentlemen of Madras have addressed the Education Commission. It is a conciliatory and at the same time well-reasoned and firm representation. The petitioners say :

Although we have no reason to fear that Government Colleges will be bodily handed over to the Missionaries, we cannot shake ourselves free from the apprehension, that by their withdrawal, the Government will be practically leaving the work of education in their charge, a step that cannot be too much lamented. Any efficiency at present observable, in the working of mission institutions, is no guarantee for its continuance for the future, when no healthy rivalry with Government Colleges will ensure the maintenance of the standard, not to speak of its advance.

Further on they write :

It may not be out of place to mention in this connection that in France and Germany, two of the most civilized countries in the world, the management of higher education is entirely in the hands of the State, and that, as far as we can see no injurious consequences have followed, either as regards the cause of education or the self-reliance of the people.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that the Maharaja of Durbhanga has been kind enough to make a donation of Rs. 250 to the Chittagong Public Library.

IN THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION on the Administration Report of the Dacca Division for the year 1881-82 allusion is made to mines and manufactures. With reference to the latter it is remarked, the competition of European commodities has to a great extent proved fatal to native handicrafts, and this is especially true of the cloth-weaving industry, which has been almost entirely driven out of the market by English piece-goods. What is said here of Dacca is true of all districts where weaving was a principal industry for the bulk of the workmen, who earned their livelihood by industrial art. The cloth for ordinary use for which there is the largest demand is entirely of Europe manufacture. It is the fabrics of finer texture, for which the people have still some partiality, and give some occupation to the weavers of the higher order. Dacca scarfs dhooties and saries still hold their place in the market on account of the special value set by the people upon them and that keeps up the Dacca cloth industry. Dacca muslins have fallen into decay from want of patronage,

THURSDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

WE LEARN from a *communique* from the Press Commissioner's office that samples of soap manufactured by the North West Soap Company have been furnished to various corpse and have been favourably reported on. The Secretary of State has been therefore requested to exclude soap from the indent for regimental purposes.

REFERRING to the holiday question the Government Resolution on the Dacca Division report has the following ominous paragraph :

"On the subject of the delay which now takes place in the disposal of the civil suits, the Collector of Mymensing writes—I believe there is a scheme on foot to curtail the number of days on which the civil courts are closed on account of petty feasts and during the Durga Puja vacation. This will much facilitate the work and give litigants a chance of getting their suits and appeals disposed of within a reasonable time."

The Lieutenant-Governor remarks—"This opinion, in which the Commissioner concurs, is, the Lieutenant Governor believes, shared by nearly all executive and judicial officers in the Moffussil and by the whole of the suitors of Bengal." We have our doubts. We do not think it would be right to deprive the Civil Courts of their holidays.

WITH REGARD to trade and commerce in the Orissa Division the Government Resolution on the last Administration Report of that Division gives the following figures : The value of the trade of Orissa ports has expanded steadily throughout the decade from 1872-73 to 1881-82. From Rs. 25,91,164 in 1872-73 it has increased to Rs. 1,28,45,607, of which Rs. 59,99,026 were on account of imports and Rs. 68,46,581 on account of exports.

FRIDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

REFERRING to the prospects of the Orissa Railway the Resolution says—"A line between Cuttack and Pooree might be a profitable undertaking and would fit in with any scheme connecting Cuttack with Bengal, but a line across the large rivers in the province between Cuttack and Midnapore is almost an impossibility." We hope this opinion is not conclusive.

OUR GOSSAIN-DURGAPUR Correspondent writes :

Fever has again broken out in our vicinity among the rustic villages. Government has sent some cinchona febrifuge to Dr. Chatterjee for gratuitous distribution, but the people do not take to it as they have lost all faith in Government charity medicines. The river Kumar or Pangsa has gone down so low that it is feared it would be quite dry during the hot months. It behoves the Government, therefore at least this year, to stop the blocking up of the mouth of Pangsa and the diversion of its water into the Matabhanga. Sometime ago it was urged that the bund at the mouth of the Boalmari Khal below Choadangah should be cut to connect the Nabogunga with the Muthabanga. This would have restored the health of the villages and averted much of the mortality under which they suffer. This has not been done and cholera and fever have broken out, the latter has already carried away more than forty persons from one village, Boalia. Is it not desirable to remove from Choadangah and Jhenida the effete officers who are standing blocks to all improvement?

WE ARE requested to publish the acknowledgment, which has been sent to Babu Protapchunder Roy, Manager of the *Bharut Karjalaya* by the Librarian of the India Office Library at the instance of the Marquis of Hartington for the presentation of his newly published Ramayan and Mahabharat. As the letter has appeared in the daily papers we need not give it here. Babu Protapchunder Roy's public-spirited exertions deserve every encouragement.

SATURDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

THERE WERE 537 deaths in Calcutta during the fortnight ending 21st October, of which 29 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 150 from fevers, 71 from bowel complaints, 11 from accidents and suicides, 43 from pthisis and asthma, 24 from convulsions, 70 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Twenty-six children were still-born, and 124 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 89 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 23. The average of daily mortality was 35 8.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce the names of the following donors to the National Anthem Translation Fund :

Amount already acknowledged	635	0	0
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar ..	200	0	0
Raja Harendra Krishna	20	0	0
Syed Abdus Sobban	20	0	0
Kumar Mohenderlal Khan	50	0	0
Kumar Promod Kumar Tagore	50	0	0
Babu Kally Coomar Dey	16	0	0
Raja Rajender Narain Deb	10	0	0
Babu Boikant Nath Bose	10	0	0
Small donations (36 persons) received from Raja Showrendra Mohun Tagore	80	0	0
From the Raja's Household establishment (145 heads)	49	3	3
„ His Estates in the District of Midnapore at ½ pice per head	300	0	
„ „ Estates in the District of Furreedpore.	500	0	
Total Rs	1940	33	

A CORRESPONDENT at Oudh writes to us protesting against the Elephant Show at Lucknow on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit. He writes : "Our Governors ought to see us without our whitewash. In order to appear in extraordinary grandeur on such occasions, a spirit of competition as to who will make the best appearance naturally asserts itself, and the consequence is that many have to get heavily into debt to satisfy their vanity." We concur.

MR. JUSTICE T. Muthuswamy Iyer is to preside at the next Sessions of the Madras High Court. A Madras contemporary says : "Originally it was arranged that the Chief Justice was to be the presiding Judge. We think this departure from the usual policy of excluding Native Judges from this privilege is owing to the present generous policy of the Government of India." Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter may be Chief Justice, but he is not allowed to preside at the criminal sessions of Calcutta. When will this invidious distinction be abolished ?

ADVERTING to our sketch of the career of Babu Nisikanta Chattopadhya, the *Pioneer* says : "The moral of this story would seem to be that, while St. Petersburgh is no place for Babus, the trained Bengali is capable of holding his own in highly-cultured and highly-competitive Europe."

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the fortnight :

London October 21, *Morning*.—The Bill of indictment which has been framed against Arabi Pasha contains the following charges.—1st. In violation of the international law, for hoisting the flag of truce during the bombardment of Alexandria by the English, in order to withdraw the Egyptian troops from the forts, and giving up the city to fire and pillage. 2nd. For inciting the population to arms against His Highness the Khedive 3rd. For prosecuting war notwithstanding the peace which existed with Egypt and Great Britain. 4th. For inciting the people to a civil war and massacre. The English Counsel of Arabi Pasha will be allowed to cross-examine witnesses for the prosecution.

23—The Secretary of State for war proposes that a committee of enquiry be instituted into the shortcomings of the military hospitals in the late campaign, and that there should be established a committee of enquiry, as to the desirability of a permanent increase in the transport establishment. It has been decided to demobilize the reserves, allowing them the option of remaining in the army.

27.—Lord Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons last evening, said that he had nothing further to add to his former statement respecting the payment of the cost of the Indian Expeditionary Force.

The thanks of both Houses of Parliament were proposed and passed for the services of the troops in Egypt. Mr. Gladstone warmly eulogized the troops of all arms, and in alluding to the Indian contingent, he said they had proved themselves most worthy of the brotherhood into which they had entered.

Captain Gill, Lieutenant Carrington and Professor Palmer, who were sent into the interior of Egypt to purchase camels, have been massacred by the Bedouins. Two of the bodies have been recovered.

28.—Several amendments mitigating the cloture, which were brought forward by Conservatives, have been rejected by the House of Commons.

The Under-Secretary for the Colonies, replying to a question, said that a scheme for the reorganization of Zululand

was now on the way, and if sanctioned by the British Government Cetewayo would return to his territory in December.

31.—A detachment of Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Indian army have arrived at Malta *en route* to England. An expedition is being prepared at Cairo against the false Prophet in Soudan who is besieging the capital of Kordofan. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question last night, said that the Egyptian Government were opposed to assistance being rendered to the expedition by certain British Officers whose services had been placed at their disposal.

London November 1.—Lord Dufferin will leave on the 2nd instant for Egypt, and will remain there probably for two months. The President of the Egyptian Council of Ministers has informed the French Consul General that the French Comptroller General will not be admitted henceforth to the sittings of the Ministry.

3.—The House of Commons, last night, by 322 against 238 votes, negative Mr. Gibson's test amendment, demanding a majority of two-thirds for the Cloture. The Irish members supported the Government.

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that, according to intelligence received from Khartoom, dated 30th October, the Mahdi has been defeated with heavy loss. The intelligence further states that the Mahdi's followers are suffering from small-pox.

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a further question, said that Baker Pasha had not yet been appointed Commander of the Egyptian army. The British Government, he added, would have to be consulted on all questions concerning the Egyptian army. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question, said that Egypt will have to share the cost of the British army of occupation subsequent to the suppression of the revolt.

No fresh vote of credit, he said, would be required during the present session.

An official denial has been given to the statement made by the *Times* that the Egyptian Government had suggested to the British Government that Arabi should be sent into exile without a trial.

The *London Gazette*, in an extraordinary edition, publishes a despatch of Sir Garnet Wolseley in which he recommends the following officers of the Indian contingent to the notice of the Secretary of State for war :—General Wilkinson, Colonels Gerard, Stockwell, Worsley, Rogers, Galloway and Guinness, Majors Kemble, Barrow, Jennings, Rives and Kelsey, Captains Martin, Gordon, Deane and Macbay. Sir Garnet in his despatch describes General Macpherson as a pillar of strength to any army, and further states that General Macpherson has highly commended the services of his staff, with special mention of Colonel Tanner.

Constantinople, November 2.—Lord Dufferin to-day had an audience of the Sultan respecting the Egyptian question and started for Cairo during this evening.

Paris, November 3.—The French Government objects to the British proposal that there should only be English Comptrollers General in Egypt

Paris, October 25.—It is officially stated that the prosecution of men connected with the late strike has disclosed a vast socialist and revoutionary movement permeating France.

Constantinople, November 1.—The Porte is uneasy respecting the Settlement of Egypt, and objects to Lord Dufferin's mission, and is urging him to delay his departure for Cairo.

Lyons, October 30.—Confidence is reviving here. No outbreak has yet taken place.

A SYCE in the employ of Mr. Cranenburgh charged Mr. Keswick of the firm of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co., with assault. The case was tried by a bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Babu Grish Chunder Ghose and Newab Mir Mahomed Ali. The defendant denied the charge, but the court held that on the evidence adduced the assault had been committed, and considering the circumstances of the case, inflicted a fine of Rs. 20 upon the defendant.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with foreign countries and of the Coasting Trade of the several Presidencies and Provinces in the year ending 31st March 1882, Vol. II. 2. Report on Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1881-82. 3. Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab for 1881. 4. Review of the Maritime Trade of British India with other countries for 1881-82. 5. Report to the Secretary of State for India in Council on Railways in India for 1881-82. By Juland Danvers (Parliamentary Paper.) 6. The Pocket Digest of Cases reported in the Indian Law Reports from 1876 to 1881 compiled by Gunput Rao Hari Khandekar (Poona) 7. Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution on the General Administration Report of the Rajshye and Cooch Behar Division for 1881-82. 8. Ditto. on the Report of the Protection of Emigrants for 1881-82. 9. Report of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens for 1881-82. 10. Annual statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency and of its Chief Port and each of its Subordinate Ports with Indian Ports for 1881-82, Vol. II. 11. Army Circulars for September 1882. 12. The Minority Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the C. D. Acts, for Sessions of 1879 to 1882. 13. A Lecture on Man delivered in the Perozepore Institute. By Asutosh Mitter. 14. Paper Consumer's Circular for October 1882. 15. The Aboriginal Element in the Population of Bengal—(Reprinted from the *Calcutta Review* for October 1882.) By R. C. Dutt C. S. 16. A Chatechism of English History. By Charles R. Hardless. 17. Messrs. Hughes and Kimber's specimens of Lithographic Printing Ink. 18. Messrs. Hughes and Kimber's Catalogue of machinery, and materials for Engravers and Lithographers. 19. Ditto's Ditto of Ditto Ditto for Letter press Lithographic and Copper-plate Printers and book-binders. 20. Ditto's Ditto of Printing Types and Wood letter 21. The Student's Friend—Vol II. No. 2. 22. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine Vol. X. No. 9. 23. The Oriental Miscellany, for November 1882. 24. Vijoya or Farewell Song to Durga By Upurba Kristo Dutt. 25. Popular edition of Tod's Annals and Antiqnities of Rajasthan.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1882.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

IT has again been found necessary to tinker the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The original measure found a place on the statute-book just three years ago. Scarcely had it been put into operation when some serious defects were discovered. These required to be rectified and an amending Bill was introduced last year by Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Hope, the author of the Act not being then a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. The amending Bill did not affect the principle of the measure: it related only to a few points of detail. So faulty was the drafting of the original Act that the Government of India, on the representation of the Bombay Government, found it necessary even to alter the definition of the term "agriculturist." The new definition adopted by the Council greatly widened the scope of the measure. Mr. Gibbs' amending Bill, however, made an important concession. Mr. Hope's Act, it will be remembered, had prohibited legal practitioners of all kinds from appearing in suits under it before a Munsif or Subordinate Judge. The Council after reconsidering the matter came to the conclusion that it would be advisable to allow pleaders to appear before the Subordinate Judge in cases that came before him. The amending Bill now before the Legislative Council is, as a matter of course, in Mr. Hope's charge. In asking for leave to introduce the Bill he observed :—"The original Act was framed by draftsmen of unquestionable skill; it was hotly debated on, section by section, in some instances phrase by phrase, while the disputants on both sides understood thoroughly what the words about which they were disputing were intended to mean; and yet we find, when the Act has passed into totally different hands for the purpose of being carried out, that what we deemed plain is found to be obscure; that we are told that when we thought that we were enacting white, we unmistakeably enacted black; and that some points which we deemed the Bill fully provided for are not provided for at all. No doubt we must accept this state of things with a certain amount of humility perhaps, not unmixed with a slight sense of wrong. However, it would appear that the only course open to this Council is to introduce an amending Act so as to make the original intentions perfectly clear, and while doing this it may legitimately take the opportunity to making any minor improvements in working and machinery, so long as these are in harmony with the intention of the original measure." These observations furnish a striking commentary on the drafting of Bills passed by the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Mr. Hope's Act of 1879 was framed by draftsmen of unquestionable skill; and yet when that Act came to be carried out, it was discovered that the Council had enacted black when it thought it was enacting white. Comments on such a significant confession is quite unnecessary. If such has been the case with an Act which was hotly debated on section by section, and in some instances phrase by phrase, the less we speak of the framing of measures which are hurried through the Council, the better. After this, it is no wonder that tinkering should be the normal condition of Indian legislation.

But let that pass. The alterations which Mr. Hope's amending Bill seeks to make also relate to points of detail, they do not affect the principle of the original measure. *The first* amendment it is proposed to make is intended to make it clear beyond the shadow of a doubt that the provisions of Chapter II. of the Act of 1879 apply to suits for accounts without any limit of value. This amendment, if accepted by the Council, will also have the effect of widening the scope of the measure, as suits for accounts will be governed by the provisions of the Act, whatever be the amount or value of the subject-matter thereof. We think it would not be inconsistent with the design of the original measure to fix a limit of value for such cases. The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act is a piece of special legislation, and the ground on which its enactment is justified is, that the Government is bound to protect those indebted ryots, who cannot help themselves. It may be contended with some show of reason that the poorer classes of agriculturists are unable to protect themselves against the fraudulent practices of their creditors; but this argument cannot be applied to the better classes, who borrow pretty large sums of money. These, it may be assumed, are competent to protect themselves. The next amendment provides that redemption-suits are not to be dismissed as premature merely because the time for redemption as fixed by the mortgagor has not arrived. This alteration is considered essential in order to give full effect to the provisions of sections 12 to 14 of the original Act, which empower courts to set aside the terms of the agreement between a mortgagor and mortgagee and declare the mortgage debt paid off whenever the mortgagee has received the amount of his advance with reasonable interest thereon. In other words, redemption will be allowed to take place though the period fixed for it may not have arrived. It is further proposed to extend to decrees in mortgage-cases the rule, which empowers the court to direct that the amount of a decree shall be paid by instalments. "If it is allowable," says Mr. Hope, "to empower a court to give such a direction in regard to an unsecured claim, it seems to be *a fortiori* allowable in the case of a secured claim." The authors of the Deccan Agriculturists Act of 1879 had thought that they had once for all put an end to imprisonment for debt, great was, therefore, their surprise and grief when they found that some sixty persons had been imprisoned during the last three years under warrants, which had been issued before the Act came into operation. Now, Mr. Hope's amending Bill declares that the provision in the Act abolishing imprisonment for debt will apply to all the old decrees, which were in existence at the time it came into operation. Next it is proposed to make clear that the courts, when directing insolvency proceedings to be instituted should be able to do so of their own motion. It is urged that the provisions relating to insolvency are likely to prove almost a dead letter unless the Courts act upon them of their own motion. Besides these principal alterations, a few minor amendments are also proposed, in order to make the Act more consistent and harmonious. The first of these provides for a revision instead of an appeal in all suits. The second proposes to allow the conciliators to summon either of the parties in a case, who does not make his appearance, and also to limit the certificate which the conciliator gives to a certain fixed time in its operation, so as to prevent its being used as a means of intimidation for an indefinite period. In the third place, it is proposed to give to the Special Judge a power to refer any difficult case that may arise for the opinion of the High Court.

The last mentioned amendment is a move in the right direction. As for the others, it is sufficient to say that they are quite in keeping with the spirit which pervades the original Act. As if the principal measure did not go far enough in the direction of confiscating the property of the money-lenders, its scope was greatly widened by Mr. Gibbs' amending Act and the same process will be carried out further by Mr. Hope's Bill before the Legislative Council. We repeat what we have over and over said in these columns that the Government should probe to the bottom the causes from which the wretched *kumbi* is suffering. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that the application of feeble remedies, which scarcely touch the surface of existing

evils, lays the foundation of new troubles for the future. Sir John Strachey, in the debate upon Mr. Hope's original measure, remarked that the money-lender is as necessary to the ordinary ryot as the rain which enables him to cultivate and sow his fields. Yet the Government has deliberately undertaken a crusade against the sowcar. The agrarian problem in the Deccan cannot be solved by merely confiscating the property of the money-lender, to whom the Government is under an immense obligation. It cannot be denied that but for their help, the revenue administration of the country would have come to a dead-lock long ago. Mr. Justice Raymond West in his able and thoughtful pamphlet on the practical working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Act writes :—"The problem before us," it was said, "is how to keep the money-lender in his place, to encourage and support him in his useful functions. We must foster due credit. * * * Now, unless the general opinion is wholly mistaken, the most conspicuous consequence of the Act has been to oust the money-lender from his place by a one-sided remedy, which has extinguished credit by making the ryot irresponsible. The whole class of those who furnished capital to the cultivator have with a few exceptions closed their business and except where detained by the hope of recovering some portion of the money due to them or by imprisonment at the suit of their own debtors they intend to leave the districts. * * * 'We must foster credit' has simply extinguished it. The pressure of this annihilation of credit is as yet hardly felt. The harvest of last year was unusually abundant, and the ryots, not frittering away their fortunes in paying their debts, are revelling for one year in a fool's paradise. A single bad season will bring them to ruin, and even without a bad season their funds will, in three or four years, have been as much consumed in waste as if they had paid their debts. The difference will be that the creditors having in many cases been impoverished, and having in all cases become distrustful, the ryots will be without any resources to tide them over the first year of adversity." We hope these observations will receive Lord Ripon's careful and attentive consideration. The very idea of solving the Deccan agrarian problem by ignoring the money-lender and confiscating his property, is preposterous. Well might Mr. Raymond West characterise the Deccan Agriculturists' Act as "an arrangement of small artifices." There is another important matter which should not be overlooked. In the course of the debate upon Mr. Hope's original Bill Sir Robert Egerton boldly pointed out that the rigidity of the revenue system was the chief cause of the hopeless indebtedness of the Deccan ryot; and he remarked that the authors of the Bill did not pay sufficient attention to that fact. Mr. Hope could not deny that the revenue system was, to some extent at least, responsible for the deplorable state of things existing in the Deccan. He led us to hope that the question of modifying the revenue system would occupy the attention of the Bombay Government. But shortly afterwards Sir Richard Temple the then Governor of Bombay declared that he did not see his way to fulfil the hope which had been held out by Mr. Hope. Now, if the agragrian problem in the Deccan is to be solved, the revenue system must be modified, both as regards assessment and collection. The "scientific" revenue system introduced by the British Government is mainly responsible for the evils under which the *kumbi* is labouring ; and if the Government is sincere in its desire to improve his condition, it should go to the root of the evil. The disease must be correctly diagnosed before a suitable remedy can be applied. The application of superficial remedies or palliatives cannot certainly cure an organic malady.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA ON NEPALESE BUDDHIST LITERATURE.

THE LITERARY WORLD both here and in Europe has always been ready to recognize the rare intellectual powers of Dr. Rajendrala Mitra, his ripe and varied scholarship, his devoted literary labours, and his indefatigable researches to rescue the invaluable treasures of the ancient mine of India from decay and oblivion and to vindicate the position of India in the scale of the nations of the earth. He has just offered the public another pledge of his untiring industry in the cause of literature—we allude to his new book on the Buddhist literature of Nepal. It is an analysis of the contents of the Mss presented to the Asiatic Society of Bengal by Mr. B. H. Hodgson, late British Resident in the Court of Nepal. The total number of MSS presented by Mr. Hodgson to the Society was 86 bundles, including 170 separate works on various subjects. They vary in extent from a few slokas to a hundred and twenty thousand stanzas. The great bulk of the works refers to the history, philosophy, morality, and rituals of the religion of Buddha; a few are devoted to miscellaneous subjects. The nature of the collection is thus described by our compiler. The three-fold division of the Southern Buddhists—the Sutra, the Vinya, and the Abidharma—is nowhere prominently marked in the Nepalese texts. Judging by the nature of the works, the Sutras may be said to be represented by the "nine dharmas" of the Nepalese. Some of them are called Mahayana, others Mavaipulya, but none Sutra only. The MSS are written in the Newari character. The plan of the work has been to give narration and stories without,as the compiler says, the flesh and blood which give them their vividness and interest for the faithful. The compiler has given an elaborate and learned preface, in which he has furnished a very interesting sketch of the career and literary labours of Mr. Hodgson, who collected the MSS, and has also discussed some important points connected with Bhuddhist literature. We would invite the attention of all Indian officials, to the noble example of Mr. Hodgson. For twenty-one years he was in Nepal, and while performing his official duties with the highest credit, he rendered signal services to the cause of literature and science. His literary labours, says the learned compiler may be noticed under two heads: first, what were undertaken for Government; second, what were rendered to the republic of letters. Under the first head come the various memoirs and reports which he submitted to Government in his official capacity. Under the second head come his researches into the elucidation of the ethnic relations, the languages, the ancient history, the literatures, and the handicrafts of the different tribes of men who fell under his observation. His ethnological papers include all the different and till then almost unknown tribes of the Eastern Himalayas to the Indo-Chinese borders, and several of Central and Southern India as far as Ceylon, and the information collected have been pronounced by competent judges to be of high scientific value. Mr. Hodgson's researches into religion are limited to that form of it which prevails in Nepal—the Buddhism of Sakya Sinha as it manifested itself in that Alpine region on its expulsion from Hindustan—but he has done more on that subject than any other European writer. Before his time all that was known of Buddhism was crude, vague and shadowy, derived from secondary and by no means reliable sources. He it was who established the subject on a sound philosophic basis. To quote the language of M. Csoma de Koros, than whom no European had studied the literature of Tibetan Buddism with greater success, "Mr. Hodgson's illustrations of the literature and religion of the Buddhists form a wonderful combination of knowledge on a new subject with the deepest philosophical speculations." Mr. Hodgson also wrote very interesting memoirs on Law, Legal Practice, Police and Administration of Justice in Nepal. On economic subjects there are extant papers by him on the Wool of Tibet, on the cultivation of Hemp in Nepal, on the Paper of Nepal, and on the silk-worms of India. The various essays and notes he has published on the Physical Geography, Topography and Fauna of the Himalaya attest his industry, habit of research and scientific acumen. The fruits of his zoological researches are contained in a series of one hundred and twenty-three papers, alike remarkable for great originality, minute observation, keen acumen, high critical skill, and thorough knowledge of the requirements of scientific classification. Most of the species of mammals and birds were, when described by him, new to science and typical, and the light thrown by them on the fauna of the Himalyan and trans-Himalayan regions is immense. "Mr. Hodgson's labours," says Dr. Hooker in his Himalayan journal, "have extended over twenty-five years during all which time he has seldom had a staff of less than two to twenty persons of various tongues and races employed as translators, collectors, artists, shooters, and stuffers. By unceasing exertions and princely liberality he has unveiled the mysteries of Buddhism, chronicled the affinities, languages, customs and faiths of the Himalayan Tribes, and completed a natural history of the quadrupeds and birds of these regions. Throughout the Bird and Quadruped departments of our national Museum, Mr. Hodgson's name stands prominent." Dr. Jerdon says, "Mr. Hodgson, for many years our accomplished Minister at the Court of Nepal, has added largely to our knowledge of the birds of the Himalaya, few of which escaped his notice. His papers are distinguished by deep research and great acumen, and are very full of details of structure." This is but a brief statement of the literary and scientific labours of Mr. Hodgson. If our officers, who are like him placed in a position to enrich literature and science, could catch his spirit of research, industry, and devotion to study, what services might they not confer upon the country they serve, upon humanity, and upon the world at large. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra deserves thanks for bringing the career of such a devoted student of science to public notice.

We have said that the learned compiler in his preface has discussed many important points connected with Buddhist literature. We will notice one point, viz. whether Sanskrit was the medium of the teachings of Buddha. Our compiler says :

When the Mss. were discovered, opinion was divided as to their age and authenticity. While men like Burnouf, Prinsep, Wilson and others accepted them to represent the oldest records of Buddhism, those who had directed their attention to the Pali text of Southern Buddhism thought otherwise ; and the discovery and decipherment of the Asoka edicts strengthened their position a great deal. It was urged that since the Pali of the edicts was the oldest type of that language, and it was unquestionably the vernacular of India within 250 years of Buddhas ministry and since it was equally unquestionable that Buddha sought proselytes among the unlettered classes of society, he must have addressed them in the Vernacular dialect of the time, and the most authentic and ancient record of his religion necessarily must be found in the Pali language. This, however, is a *non sequitor*. Admitting, for the sake of argument and not as facts, that the premises are correct, it does not follow that the religion of Sakya Sinha must exist in the Pali language. The language used in preaching to the masses is not the language. That is ordinarily used, nor is it fit, for the development of obstruse philosophical ideas ; and the Southern Pali texts do not pretend that they are *verbatim* reports of Sakya's preachings. It would be absurd to suppose that in the sixth century before Christ there was any organisation for *verbatim* reports, and that such organisation was brought into operation to take down the sermons and lectures of an itinerant hermit addressed to the lower orders of the people. It must follow that the teachings of the saint were recorded by his followers, long after date, when the effect of those teachings had been thoroughly established, and there was a desire created to know what he had taught ; and that the records contained the substance of the teachings as remembered by those who reduced them to writing. In such a case it is by no means necessary that even the language should be the same which was used at the time of preaching. To quote the opinion of Mr. Hodgson (*Essays* P. 121)—"The preaching and the spreading of the religion is a very different thing from the elaboration of those speculative principles from which the religion was deduced. In the one case, the appeal would be to the many ; in the other to the few. And whilst I am satisfied that the Buddhists as practical reformers addressed themselves to the people, and as propagandists used the vulgar tongue. I think those philosophical dogmata which formed the basis of the popular creed, were enounced, defended, and systematised in Sanskrit. I never alleged that the Buddhists had eschewed the Prakrits, I only denied the allegation that they had eschewed the Sanskrit ; and I endeavoured at the same time, to reconcile their use of both, by drawing

a distinction between the means employed by their philosophers to establish the principles of their religion, and the means employed by their missionaries to propagate the religion itself." History fully supports the validity of this position; but not to travel out of India I may appeal to a parallel case of recent date and unquestionable authenticity—that of Chaitanya of the 15th century—to prove the facts. The lectures of that saint were delivered in three languages; Bengali in Bengal, Uriah in Orissa, and Hindi in the North Western Provinces, but they have been all reduced to Bengali in the *Chaitanya Caritamrita*, while his philosophical doctrines occur in Sanskrit. So strong was the influence of Sanskrit in this case that the followers of the saint have thought fit even to annex to the Bengali text a Sanskrit commentary. In the 6th century before Christ, this influence of the Brahmanic language must have been infinitely more powerful, and it is difficult to suppose that its use was then avoided even in philosophical disquisitions. Were it otherwise, still the fact is patent that the Buddhists themselves, both northern and southern, admit in the most unqualified terms that their scriptures, including the teachings of the founder, were compiled, not during the life time of the teacher but at 3 convocations held from time to time during 250 years after his death. This admission is a settler. To contradict it would be to attach to *a priori* arguments an importance which logically they cannot claim.

Nor are the premises on which the theory is based at all tenable. The Pali of the Edicts was, doubtless, the language of record and the court language of Asoka; it was probably also, with more or less local variations, the vernacular of the Indo-Aryan races; but it is far from being a proved fact, that it was the common vernacular of all the different races, Aryan and non-Aryan, who peopled India in former times. Nay, the presumption is strong that the case was quite the contrary. Unity of language implies or presupposes not only unity of race, unity of religion, and unity of political condition, but also unity of climatic influences. Sounds are the outcome of the vocal organs; but those organs, though formed on the same model and structurally are identically the same, are not in the same state of development and tension under all circumstances. The gutturals of northern climes, which we have to "hiss, spit and sputter all," cannot be naturalized in the tropics. The guttural K of the Persians is entirely lost by their descendants in India, even in the second generation. The early Indo-Aryans had the same K, as we find in the Pratisakhyas, but it has long since been lost. The Bengali organs of speech in the Gangetic delta cannot control the sound which are natural to the people of Central and North-West India. Hence it is that among the descendants of the Aryan immigrants one single language, the original Sanskrit, got converted into the different vernaculars that are now current. The process of change was even more powerfully in operation at the time of Asoka, when social intercourse among the different tribes was more limited than it is now. Then, at that time, the non-Aryan races were more powerful and better organized than now, and they spoke in very different dialects. And under the circumstances it was impossible for the Pali to have been the common vernacular of all at the time of Asoka. It might have been the *lingua franca*, but certainly not the vernacular or the household language of all classes.

The compiler adduces indisputable proofs to show that Sanskrit was the language in which were preserved the learned disquisitions of the Bhuddhists, though the vulgar tongue was employed for the dissemination of popular lectures. If, however, Mr. Hodgson has rendered an invaluable service to the cause of Bhuddhist literature by ransacking the Nepal MSS, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra has done no less service to it by giving an analys is of them in the English garb. The work before us is the product of stupendous industry and unwearied researches, and our compiler has performed it amid multifarious calls upon his time and in suffering health. He has been aided in this great and arduous work to some extent by Babu Harapersad Sastri M. A. We hope Dr. Mitra's analysis of the Hodgson MSS of Nepalese Buddhist literature will lead to future researches by other competent scholars.

THE EXECUTION OF DECREES.

SIR BARNES PEACOCK used to say that when a plaintiff in India got a decree his troubles began. A striking instance of the accuracy of this observation is afforded by the statistics of Civil Justice for the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. It appears that in the years 1878-80 nearly 50,000 decrees per annum remained unexecuted in the North-Western Provinces, exclusive of the large number (16,000) which were only partially executed. In 1881 the number of unexecuted decrees amounted to 48,200; but as the applications for execution during that year were considerably less than the number in the three previous years, the small decrease indicates no improvement in the percentage of unexecuted decrees. Again, in the annual report on the administration of Civil Justice in the Punjab during the year 1881, there is the usual complaint of the non-execution of decrees. It appears that in 59,529 cases or 35·5 per cent. of the whole, nothing whatever was realized. The non-execution of decrees of the Civil Courts in the upper Provinces is a growing evil, which is brought to strong relief by the stern fact, that the percentage of uncontested suits in the Punjab was more than 60 per cent. It is not probable that decree-holders would leave untried any means within their reach by which they could obtain the satisfaction of their decrees. The state of things disclosed by the figures given above would, therefore, seem to point to the urgent necessity for some immediate improvement in the law relating to the execution of decrees. The provisions of the Civil Procedure Code in this respect demand the careful and attentive consideration of the new Legal Member, for if the decree-holder can gain nothing after he has got his decree, it is sheer waste of money, time and trouble to have recourse to the Civil Courts.

It is needless to point out that the great bulk of the unexecuted decrees are money-decrees, for it is only in rare instances that decrees for immoveable property remain unexecuted. Sir Arthur Hobhouse's Civil Procedure Code of 1877 introduced some new provisions in respect to the execution of decrees, and these have made the execution of money decrees very difficult. Money is generally borrowed by agriculturists or landed proprietors. The property of the agricultural class is very limited. Formerly, their cattle could be attached and sold in execution of decrees, but the Code of 1877 prohibited the attachment of cattle used for ploughing. The attachment of standing crops being attended with great trouble and expense, decree-holders naturally do not resort to this means for lowering their dues to any great extent. It is also to be borne in mind that standing crops are hypothecated to the landlord for payment of rent, and until his claims have been satisfied, these cannot be sold in execution of a decree of the Civil Court, but the greatest difficulty which decree-holders experience in realizing their dues arises from the restrictions which have been imposed on the sale of immoveable property under provision of the Code of Civil Procedure passed in 1877. These provisions have also found a place in the new Code, Act XIV. of 1882, which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 17th of March last and which came into force on the 1st of June. Section 320 of the Code gives power to the Local Government to declare that in any local area the execution of decrees in cases in which a Court has ordered any immoveable property to be sold shall be transferred to the Collector. Section 321 defines the powers of the Collector to deal with execution cases so transferred to him. The whole thing is left to his discretion. He may either proceed as the Civil Court would proceed or raise the amount of the decree letting in or by mortgaging the whole or any part of the property ordered to be sold, or he may sell the property ordered to be sold or so much thereof as may be necessary. When the execution of a decree for money in satisfaction of which the Civil Court has ordered the sale of immoveable property is transferred to the Collector, he may proceed in any of the ways mentioned above, if it has reason to believe that all the liabilities of the judgment-debtor can be discharged without a sale of the whole of his available immoveable property. The decree-holder is required to submit to the Collector a statement of his claim. When the amount to be recovered and the property available have been ascertained, the Collector is to frame a scheme for liquidation. If it appears that the amount cannot be recovered without the sale of the whole of the property available, he may proceed to sell such property. But if he is satisfied that the necessary money can be raised in any other way, he may adopt the mode which commends itself to him; and in doing so he may exercise the powers of the owner of the property. In making arrangements for the liquidation of the debt, the Collector is guided by the rules prescribed by the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority of the province, even when no declaration has been made by the Local Government under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code, the Collector may represent to the Civil Court that the public sale of immoveable property attached and ordered to be sold is objectionable, and that satisfaction of the decree may be made by a temporary alienation or management of such property, and the Court may authorise him to provide for such satisfaction in the manner recommended by him.

It will thus be seen that serious restrictions have been imposed on the sale of land in execution of money decrees. The provisions of the Civil Procedure Code bearing on this point are strictly carried out in the Upper Provinces. From the recently-published report on the working of the North-Western Provinces Court of Wards, which we noticed in these columns a few weeks ago, we learn that during ten months of the year 1880-81 no less than 3,051 decrees were transferred to Collectors. That these provisions of the Civil Procedure Code press very hard on judgment-creditors has been very clearly pointed out by Mr. M. S. Howell, Judge of Shahjehanpore, who has put the following case hypothetically:—"A decree-holder at Sahaswan applies to the Munsif of that place for execution of his decree. The case is made over to the Collector, and the decree-holder has to go to Budaon, 22 miles distant. The Collector having made an inquiry, forwards his statement to the Judge's Court at Shajehanpore, where the decree-holder has to follow it some 81 miles. The Civil Court makes its inquiry and transmits its statement to the Collector. Back goes the unfortunate creditor another 81 miles to Budaon; where the Collector begins to take the obstructive action he is authorised to take under section 323. As this action involves references to his tehsil, the decree-holder probably spends a good deal of time in travelling between the Collector's Office at Budaon and the Tehsildar's Office at Sahaswan." The passage we have just quoted describes only the trouble and loss of time involved in going from one place to another. To this must be added the expense of travelling, process fees, fees to pleaders and mukhtears, and *douceur* to the amla, without propitiating whom nothing can be done at all events in the direction of executing decrees. Is it then any wonder that so many decrees for money should remain unexecuted? The judgment creditor is naturally unwilling to take proceedings which expose him to all the trouble and extra expense described above. The *Pioneer*, in discussing this important subject, remarks:—"The feeling is gradually gaining ground that the creditor is not the grasping and avaricious person he was formerly represented: but that on the contrary he is remarkably long-suffering, and naturally objects to further delays in the way of realizing a long outstanding claim. However excellent the principle which actuated the addition of these provisions to the Civil Code, there can be no question that they are extremely one-sided, and the inevitable result must be that lenders will not advance money on mortgage, and landowners will have to sell their land outright." In this opinion all right-thinking persons will agree. The addition of these provisions to the Civil Procedure Code was strongly recommended by Sir William Muir, when Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces; and when he became a member of the Government of India in his capacity of Finance Minister, he urged the matter upon the attention of the Supreme Government and the Legal Member, Sir Arthur Hobhouse, though a high-minded man and possessed a strong sense of justice and fair play, was unfortunately persuaded to embody these provisions in his Civil Procedure Code which was passed in 1877. It is needless to say that political considerations induced the Government to enact these extremely one-sided

and unjust provisions. The preservation of the ancient families of the country from ruin is doubtless a noble object, and its political importance can not be denied. But then there are such things in the world as justice and fair play, and the moral sense of mankind admits that it is wrong to rob Peter to pay Paul. The provisions of the Civil Procedure Code under notice sanctioned a crusade against money-lenders, and the principle has been adopted on a larger scale in the Deccan Ryots' Act and the Jhansi Relief Act. We cannot believe that Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert will allow these extremely one-sided provisions to disfigure our Civil Procedure Code; and we would ask the model executive officers who earnestly defend them on the ground of expediency to remember that their inevitable result will be, as the *Pioneer* has pertinently observed, that money-lenders will not advance money on mortgage, and landowners will have to sell their land outright.

THE SALEM RIOTS.

THE MADRAS PAPERS publish the "summary reasons" of the Special Magistrate, Mr. Lewis McIver, in the case of the fourteen prisoners implicated in the Salem riots and committed to the Special Sessions Court for trial. The commitment is dead against the prisoners. The statement of the Magistrate shews that the Police enquiry had been conducted under great difficulties. The Magistrate says: "The Police enquiry of which I have seen a good deal has been most scrupulously conducted. It has been subjected throughout to the jealous scrutiny of the High Court and a strong defence Bar. The case which the Prosecution has undertaken to prove is by its nature most difficult. The conspiracy of a people, as the recent history of Ireland and Russia teaches, is all but impossible to establish without treachery; and much of the evidence in this case may plausibly be labelled as treachery. Those who arranged the murder of Alexander III and the assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish are still at large. The only possible evidence is Mahomedan evidence, which we shall be told is biassed—a murdered man's brother generally is biassed against the murderer—and Hindu evidence, which is of necessity false, to the Hindu cause. Again there were other leading difficulties. Witnesses came forward who, whatever they might really know, offered it solely in the hope of gain. Witnesses came forward whose motive was personal spite, and witnesses came forward who were sent by the defence in order that they might, when put up in the witness box, give unexpected statements against the Prosecution and so discredit the case. Several instances of each class occurred and in every case where it was discovered such witnesses were discarded. Whether some of the defence surprises of the class referred to are reserved for the Sessions Court, remains to be seen. But if so, these witnesses have included a most conscientious endeavour to present only true, good, and voluntary evidence." With regard to the cause of ill-feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Salem the Magistrate writes:

> The earlier facts connected with this Mosque are public and not denied. The Hindus found that their processions, which generally passed along the road to West of the Mosque, were obliged, in deference to an old custom, to cease their music while passing the Mosque. This they found irksome, and frequent disputes in the Law Courts Civil and Criminal, arose on this question. The point was one which also interested the Roman Catholic Christians, as the route of their processions was at this point identical with that of the Hindus, and they were subject to the same restraint.
>
> In December last year the Hindu processions, under protection of the Police, were taken past the Mosque on several succeeding days, and it has been alleged that certain features in these proceedings gave dire offence to the Mussalmans; at all events the fact was a victory to the Hindus, and the Mahomedans regarded it as such. Subsequent to this the Hindus, aided by the Municipal Commission, which is almost exclusively Hindu, took steps towards a further triumph, and, throughout the early part of the year 1882, a war of petitions and counter-petitions in the Municipal and Magisterial Offices was carried on.

All that we need say here is that the Hindus seemed to have taken constitutional steps to assert their religious liberty. If the local officers had been firm, we are satisfied that things would not have come to such a dreadful pass at Salem. The outrages committed are thus described:

> In the morning of the 16th about 7 A. M, the Head Assistant Magistrate learned that the Kutba would not take place that day, and went out into the bazaar to induce the people to open their shops. He found the shops all shut, and an air of suppressed excitement about the place. Hindus were standing about in groups and there was a sense of general uneasiness. At about 9 o' clock he received news of a disturbance in Salem and proceeded thither with Major Whitlock. They found Inspector Hayman and his men engaged with an armed crowd which was approaching Salem from Kichpalayam. This was the first conflict of the authorities with the rioters on that day, and from that moment till night-fall it was one prolonged and unsuccessful struggle to control the mob.
>
> Evidence has been called to show that, in the early morning, the whole adult male Hindu population, augmented by contingents from out villages, turned out as one man, armed, and animated by a common purpose: that purpose being an attack on the persons and property of Mussalmans. The riot began in Salem and quarters other than Shivapett; and it was begun apparently simultaneously in different quarters. No evidence of immediate provocation by the Mussalmans has been found, and there is direct evidence that no Mussalmans were about or fighting. In Salem in the morning, houses were wrecked and burnt. Mahomedans were chased and stoned, beaten and, at least one, was foully murdered.
>
> At 11 o'clock Shevapett was still quiet. Mr. Mullaly drawn there by a false alarm, found the mosque square peaceful. At 12 o'clock, however, crowds began to gather, the Police Inspector became uneasy and made a fresh disposition of his men. But he and his men were shortly afterwards swept into a corner and huge crowds rushed into the square from East and West, occupied the mosque, defiled, wrecked and burnt it, and pulled down its walls. They looted and burnt Mahomedan houses, beat and chased any unhappy Mahomedan that showed himself, murdered at least one man, and it is said, threw one or two Musalman children into the burning mosque. There was an armed body of men protecting those who were engaged on the work of destruction. The Police fired without effect, and more than once there seemed a disposition on the part of the armed guard of rioters to attack the Police. Powerless to control or check the mob, the Officers stood for three hours with their demoralised police hemmed into a corner helpless spectators of the work of outrage. At five o'clock, wearied out with ten hours constant work and exposure, they withdrew their men, leaving the ruined mosque and flaming houses to the mercy of the now infuriated mob. The town remained in possession of the mob and riots were renewed the next day, when troops arrived and peace was restored. The official returns show that besides the mosque 69 houses were burnt and that 9 men were killed and 40 wounded. Two Mahomedan children are missing.
>
> The foregoing is briefly an account of the outrages which the accused are charged with conspiring to bring about, with aiding and instigating.

The accused as a matter of course reserved their defence. The Magistrate writes:

> As the accused for the most part decline to answer the conventional questions here, it is impossible to say what the defence the most of them is likely to be. But one point of defence is obvious, and, as far as it goes, it is a good point. Is it likely that men in the position of accused would risk conduct so perilous as the prosecution attributes to them? It does seem strange, at first sight: but there is no conduct so insane that religious zeal, personal vanity, or the "listening crowd" will not explain, and all three of those influences are present here. Seven of the fourteen accused are public servants, some of long standing, and two of them in very good position. There is no allegation of improper conduct in the past career of any of them. Another is a vakil of prosperous estate, and sufficiently stricken in years not to be guilty of undue enthusiasm; and yet all these men are found charged with acts proper only to desperate men with nothing to lose and of little experience. For such a situation there are few explanations possible; but one explanation, religious fanaticism, has accounted a hundred times for acts as insane as lawless and as cruel as those of the accused. It is likely enough that many of these men joined the Hindu league against the Mahomedans with no intention of going beyond the law, but that popular sentiment and one masterful will—that of Sundram Chetty—gradually drew them on until they were finally committed to the criminal acts with which they now stand charged. This is but a speculation, suggested partly by some of the evidence and partly by the age and position of some of the accused. But whatever the process by which they have reached their present position, it remains that grave and cruel crimes were committed, that those crimes were premeditated and inspired by educated men, and there is evidence that accused were those men. Very recent experience had taught the men of Salem that murder and pillage are the inevitable incidents of even unpremeditated riot, and that to instigate riot is to instigate more serious things. If these accused are guilty, they cannot shirk the responsibility of all that followed from their conduct.

We will take a future opportunity to comment upon the case. But we cannot refrain from remarking here that according to the Magistrate's own shewing the local officers are not worth their salt. The Magistrate says:

> When, after a few days of emergent work devoted to restoring order, &c, it was possible to enquire into the origin of this unprecedented outrage the first fact that met the authorities at every point was the absence of all warning before the event—of all information after it. It was obvious that the riot had been no spontaneous and sudden popular *emeute*. It had been planned beforehand and certainly with the knowledge of a large number of people. The rank and file might, perhaps, have been warned for duty only the night before, but still many men must have known it earlier. Nothing could be clearer than that a large number of Hindu officials must have known and at least passively sympathised; otherwise the affair must have come to the ears of the superior officers. For several days the whole affair was a mystery. Men who had already made themselves conspicuous in the Sudra and Mahomedan feuds were naturally suspected, and the sudden disappearance of some of them (such as 1st and 4th accused) strengthened this suspicion. Not a word of evidence in the judicial sense of the word, was forthcoming for some days. A little later some light was let in, but the authorities did not act in haste and their patience was rewarded. From one native or another men came forward daily till on the 30th August the case against certain men was strong enough to justify their arrest. The first accused could not be found although the Police proclaimed him, offered rewards and searched several districts for him. 12th accused also absconded; on the 17th the 12th accused surrendered and on the 21st the 1st accused. On the latter day the enquiry was begun, and has gone on continuously since.

What a confession! There was a gross outrage concocted and committed, and the local officers had not the slightest scent of it. What were they about? Were they awake or asleep? Had they no communication with the leaders of the people? Had they no intelligence department? Had they no means or machinery to keep themselves acquainted with the under-currents of popular feeling? The preservation of peace and order is the primary duty of the local officers, and if they are not able to perform that duty what are they worth? We have not all the papers before us, but from what we have seen it appears that the Salem scandal is due entirely to the ignorance, incompetence, and one-sided feeling of the local officers. We regret much the animosities which subsist between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Salem, but we feel confident that if the local officers had held the balance of justice with an even hand, there would have been no outbreak, no outrage, no breach of the peace, no blood-shed, and no defiance of authority.

Since the above was written the case has been disposed of by the Sessions Court. The following is a telegraphic summary of the judgment of the Court:

> *Madras, October*, 22.—Judgment in the case of the fourteen prisoners charged before the special Sessions Judge with being ringleaders in the Salem riots, was delivered at Salem yesterday. The seventh prisoner, a local fund Overseer, and the eleventh prisoner, a silk weaver, were acquitted. The first prisoner, a merchant, was sentenced to transportation for life; the second, a Vakil, to five years rigorous imprisonment and two thousand rupees fine; the third, another Overseer, and the fourth, a native Surgeon, to seven years transportation; the fifth and sixth, village Munsiffs, to five years imprisonment; the eighth and ninth, Government Clerks, to seven years transportation; the tenth, a merchant, who is a cripple, to one day's imprisonment and ten thousand rupees fine; the twelfth, a merchant, to five years imprisonment and two thousand rupees fine; the thirteenth, a merchant, to five years imprisonment and a thousand rupees fine; the fourteenth, an Arrack shop-keeper, to three years imprisonment. Of the fines, five thousand rupees are to be given to the Mahomedans if they will remove the mosque from the present site. Appeals against the sentence will be filed to-morrow.

An appeal has been preferred. We reserve remarks till the result of the appeal is known.

THE STATE AS LANDLORD.

SOMETIME ago we pointed out the defects of the State as landlord in the direct management of Government estates. The recent Resolution of the Bengal Government on land revenue administration of these provinces fully bears out our remarks. We read that the total demand on account of Government estates was Rs. 27,95,875 (current Rs. 19,65,378 and arrear Rs. 8,30,497.) The collections amounted to 69·88 per cent. on the demand, which was a worse result than last year's. In only eight districts did the collections reach the prescribed standard of 90 per cent against 15 districts last year and 14 in 1879-80. The Lieutenant-Governor justly calls for a detailed statement of the reasons, "which led to these considerable arrears, in nearly half of the districts in Bengal." His Honor remarks: "Are they due to defects in the law or to careless administration? Have they arisen in any places from bad harvests and scanty rainfall, or can they be attributed to excessive assessments which justify moderation or correction?" The Government estates are managed in two ways, some are let out on farming leases, and some are ryotwarry. With regard to the first there is not much to be said, with regard to the second the management has by no means been satisfactory. Thus the Resolution says:

It will be perceived that the results of management are most unsatisfactory in the Burdwan Division, where the outstanding arrears at the close of the year amounted to nearly eight lakhs of rupees. Nearly the whole amount was due from the Majnamutha and Jellamutha Estates in Midnapore, and the Board attribute the ill-success of the system of direct management there to three causes—the forbearance of Government, the malpractices of subordinate officers, and the low prices of agricultural produce. Without denying to these causes their legitimate effect, the Lieutenant-Governor holds it proved that errors in the settlement proceedings go a long way to account

for the ill-success of direct management in these estates. These errors were in themselves sufficient to alienate the ryots already no doubt estranged by the enhanced rents imposed on them. The errors have now been detected, and are in course of rectification; but it ought not to have been necessary to depute a special officer to discover such obvious defects.

The history of direct management during the year in the Presidency and Rajshahye Divisions does not present any special features of interest. From a financial point of view it was only moderately successful, the bad state of the collections in some districts being attributed indifferently to diluvion, death, or desertion of ryots. Balances due to diluvion or death of ryots should be at once enquired into, and, if irrecoverable, struck off the books. These causes of arrears are common to all systems of management, and are unavoidable. But against desertions Government management ought to be a safeguard: it ought to be effectual in rooting the ryot in the soil.

In the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions considerable balances are outstanding, the results in Backergunge and Noakholly being especially bad. In the latter district the absence of a proper record of rights and other irregularities are again put forward in explanation of the errors. It is also stated that in Noakholly (and the Lieutenant-Governor has observed the same remark made elsewhere regarding Chittagong) the rent varies from year to year with the price of grain and the extent of the holding. This resembles the Madras system, and what is known as *hustabood* in the zemindari management of parts of Behar. But neither in Madras nor Behar is the system found incompatible with punctuality in the collection of rents, provided only they be fair and equitable; and if it is to be preserved in Noakholly or Chittagong, similar precision under a similar qualification should be enforced there also.

It will be thus seen that the direct management of Government has not on the whole worked satisfactorily. The Board of Revenue makes the following remarks on the general system of direct management of Government estates:

"On a general review of the financial results shewn in this section of the report, it may at first appear that direct administration by the officers of Government has been neither popular nor successful. If financial results were the only object, a return to the farming system would, no doubt, save much labour, and would perhaps bring in as large a revenue as direct management. But the Government has higher duties than that of collecting the largest revenue with the least possible trouble to itself. In making a settlement it is an object, not less important than the assessment of the revenue, to record the rights and protect the interests of all classes of persons connected with the soil. Moderate rates of rent are fixed, but it is expected that they shall be punctually paid, though practically the Government treats defaulters with great tenderness and forbearance and remissions are liberally allowed. The tenant on a Government estate knows that his holding is absolutely secured to him while he pays his rent, and that he will not be exposed to any unauthorized exactions. There is much in this system which differs from the traditional practices of management by native landlords: and there is perhaps much to tempt an unscrupulous ryot to try the chances of litigation and to trust to the indulgence of Government if the court decide against him. But the Board entertain no doubt that the system upon which these estates are managed is essentially sound, and that it will eventually be signally successful. The want most urgently felt at present is that of a trustworthy subordinate agency for the conduct of the collections. The want of such an agency has been a principal cause of the unsatisfactory results in Chittagong and Midnapore. In Chittagong it is hoped that this has been supplied by recent arrangements, and in Midnapore measures for supplying it are in progress."

The Lieutenant-Governor makes the following remarks on the above:

In the principles thus enunciated the Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs; his only desire is that they should be put into practice. The results of direct management, as stated by the Board, are the least satisfactory portion of their report. The Lieutenant-Governor finds that rents are often unpunctually paid, if not altogether withheld; that enhancements are strenuously resisted; and that protracted litigation frequently embitters the relations of Government with its ryots. This is a very unsatisfactory state of things, to which the Lieutenant-Governor is not reconciled by the knowledge that in the management of its estates Government is animated by excellent principles? Mr. Rivers Thompson does not mean to say that the revenue authorities are wholly responsible for it: indeed, as far as he can at present judge, it is due as much to defects in the law as to defects in the administration. But to whatever cause it may be due, the fact is manifest that in many districts considerable tension exists between Government and its ryots; and this is a fact which calls for immediate attention at the hands of the Board of Revenue and for the application of proper remedies.

We cannot sufficiently commend the spirit in which the remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor are conceived. We cannot, however, agree with His Honor if he thinks that the ill-success which attends the direct management of the State, is due to defects in the law. The law is exceptionally in favour of the Government. Whether it be the settlement of rent or the realization of it, the Government enjoys exceptional powers such as no private landlord possesses. The settlement and enhancement of rent are both summary, while the realization of rent is made under the certificate procedure. There is then the unrivalled prestige of Government. And yet the rents are not punctually paid, there are heavy arrears in half the districts, the ryots are discontented and in some instances withhold rent, and there is little improvement in agriculture or in the material condition of the people. Really nothing could be more deplorable than the state of things in Government estates. The state as landlord far from setting a good example has set a bad example. As we said before, so we say again—the State ought to wash its hands off the direct management of Government estates.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

ON SATURDAY last the Lieutenant-Governor returned to the capital. His Honor was as usual received by the local notabilities, both European and Native. The Railway Volunteers furnished a Guard of Honor, who presented arms on His Honor's arrival, and a band was in attendance. His Honor leaves Calcutta this evening for his Behar tour.

THE FOLLOWING is the result of the allotment of the new loan of two crores and a half:

		Rs.	A.	P.
Aggregate amount of tender	...	9,96,08,300	0	0
Minimum rate of accepted tenders	...	98	9	0
Tenders at that rate received per cent.	...	28	5	0
Total amount of accepted tenders	...	2,50,00,000	0	0
Total amount to be received by Government		2,47,29,963	11	0
Average rate at which Loan is issued	...	98	14	7

THE NAMES of the newly elected Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta have been *Gazetted*. We need not reproduce them as we gave them first. We have received a list of the Commissioners appointed by Government. The following gentlemen have been re-appointed:

Maharaja Norendra Krishna Bahadur.	Babu Rajnd ranath Mitter.
E. D. Ezra Esq.	,, Norendro Nath Sen.
F. J. Fergusson Esq.	,, Judulal Mullick.
Syud Ameer Ally.	J. Westland Esq.
E. S. Gubboy Esq.	D. J. Zemin Esq.
Syud Ameer Hossain.	A. H. Wallis Esq.

The following gentlemen have been newly appointed Commissioners:

Kumar Debendra Mullick	—Reinhold Esq.
Babu Preonath Dutt.	O. Beeby Esq.
,, Radharomun Mitter	W. Madge Esq.
Moulvi Kubeeroddeen	A. D. Larymore Esq.
J. Murdoch Esq.	J. G. Womack Esq.
H. A. Aidkin Esq.	H. Manockjee Rustomjee Esq.

The Government has the right of appointing one-third or 24 Commissioners. The list given above includes 12 old and 12 new Commissioners. The following Commissioners go out:

Raja Harendra Krishna Bahadur.	Manockjee Rustomji Esq.
Nawab Abdul Luteef Khan Bahadur.	Babu Premchand Burral.
Babu Juggadanund Mookerjee.	R. C. Sterndale Esq.
F. McAlpine Esq.	T. T. Allan Esq.
H. E. James Esq.	A. Forbes Esq.
	D. Scott Esq.
	A. H. Wallis Esq.

The principle on which the Lieutenant-Governor has made the nomination is we believe this: There should not be more than one member of the same family in the Corporation, so Raja Harendra Krishna, Newab Abdul Luteef, and Babu Premchand Boral have gone out. The President of the Port Commission being elected, it need not be represented by nomination; the Suburban Municipality is sufficiently represented by members inhabiting the Suburbs. Old members of the Corporation, who were sufficiently active but unsuccessful at the late elections, have been nominated. Conspicuous election agents such as Mr. Madge and Mr. Larymore have been appointed. New blood has also been infused by the appointment of some new men.

WE CONGRATULATE Kumar Gopendra Krishna on his appointment to the Civil Service under the nomination system. He is a son of our distinguished countryman Maharaja Narendra Krishna, and a conspicuous graduate of the Calcutta University. He has been for some years a member of the Subordinate Executive Service, and has already established a high character for intelligence, ability, devotion to work, and gentlemanly and affable demeanour. Thus by birth, education, experience and character he is eminently fitted to be raised to the Covenanted Civil Service, and the wonder is that his claims were overlooked in past years. When Sir Richard Temple first appointed him to the Subordinate Executive Service, his intention was to elevate him afterwards to the Covenanted Civil Service. We are glad to observe that justice has at last been done to him.

A QUANDOM conspicuous figure of Calcutta society has passed away. Mr. Daniel Mackinlay, we are sorry to learn, is dead. He was a member of the well known firm of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co. Possessed of great ability and indomitable energy he was the leader of the local European community for several years. He was elected more than once President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Unfortunately for the country he headed the blood and scalp party in the Mutiny period. With Mr. Longueville Clarke he founded the Indian Reform League, which assumed the functions of a Vigilance Committee during the Mutiny, and the avowed object of which was to repress the children of the soil. He with a few kindred spirits prepared the famous petition for the recall of Lord Canning. We will not, however, dwell on these unpleasant memories. Personally Mr. Mackinlay was full of the milk of human kindness. He was charitable and generous. He was a pious Christian, and a warm and staunch supporter of Dr. Duff.

MR. MACNAGHTEN, a planter-zemindar of Nuddea, has addressed an appeal to the zemindars of Bengal through the *Indian Daily News* for united action on the subject of the Rent Bill. He writes:

If zemindars wish to avert the most fatal consequences, they should at once take up the rent question, and be prepard to discuss the same in a large and liberal spirit. *Immediate and united action is imperative.* Unless such be taken, the Government may say (and with some reason) that zemindars are not opposed to the bill, and by submission have even tacitly consented to its terms. I am of opinion that the proper course would be to present petitions, unmerously signed, to the Bengal Government, with a request that they should be forwarded to the Government of India. A meeting of zemindars and all others interested in the rights of property should be convened at the Town Hall, and, I shall be glad to see the leading zemindars of Calcutta, and also members of those mercantile firms, principally interested in land tenure, take steps to bring this about as soon as possible. If a day be fixed and notice duly given to the influential zemindars of all the districts in Bengal, I believe such meeting would be very unmerously attended, and might be productive of most beneficial results to *all* parties concerned in a satisfactory solution of the Rent Question. Be assured of this, that what Sir Richard Garth has prophesied will surely come to pass that the *bona fide* cultivating ryot will in no wise be benefited by the proposed new arrangement, that his states will be worse rather than better, *because* the "occupancy rights" will very soon be brought up by the "*mahajans* and landjobbers" and I believe the experience of every Commissioner and Collector in Bengal will tend to prove that this class turns out the most inconsiderate and grasping landlords.

We entirely agree with Mr. Macnaghten. The zemindars of Bengal both European and Native ought to combine and make a united move. The time has arrived when they should make a pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether.

MR. ROMESH CHUNDER DUTT officiated as Magistrate of Balasore for three months. Referring to this fact the *Pioneer* says:

"Mr. Rivers Thompson, in his quiet way, has accomplished a revolutionary change, without anybody knowing that anything had taken place out of the ordinary course of things. Most certainly, if this question should now shortly—as for some reasons quite independent of Balasore seems not unlikely—come up for serious discussion, a very important point will be made by people in favor of removing all distinction between European and native civilians, by reference to the fact that, for more than three months, a native civilian actually has held charge of a district without provoking any disturbance among the administrative staffs, and without misusing his authority in any way that has attracted atten[redacted]

The *Englishman* protests against the employment of Indian Civilians in high executive offices, but the problem we may say has been already solved by Government. The Government has allowed the Indian Civilians the option of electing the Judicial or the Executive Service according to their own inclinations. With the exception of three all the other Indian Civilians we believe have elected the Executive Service. The three gentlemen, who have elected the Judicial Service, are Mr. B. L. Gupta, Mr. K. G. Gupta, and Mr. De.

THE NATIONAL MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION have made a representation to the Government of Bengal urging the propriety of the observance of Mahomedan holidays in the Revenue and Criminal Courts in the Presidency town and in the Mofusil. The Association remarks:

> The Association is aware of a standing order of the Bengal Government, under which Mahomedan officials employed in the Revenue and Criminal Courts, are allowed to absent themselves from the Courts on the holidays mentioned above, but this, I am desired to submit, gives no relief to Mahomedan suitors, pleaders, and mooktears, for the Revenue offices and Criminal Courts presided by Christian and Hindu officers remain open, and it frequently happens that Mahomedan suitors or 'oca' practitioners are obliged to attend those Courts during their principal holidays, foregoing the religious observances enjoyed for those days.

We entirely sympathize with this representation. In the North-Western Provinces, and Madras and Bombay we believe close holidays for Mahomedan festivals are allowed.

PERSEVERANCE is its own reward. The agitation of the people of Bali has been crowned with success. In reply to their memorial Mr. Secretary Macaulay writes:

> In reply, I am directed to state, for the information of the memorialists, that the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to grant their request for the separation of Baly from Howrah and its creation as a separate municipality. The Commissioner has been asked to submit the necessary notifications under chapter II, part I of the Bengal Municipal Act V (B. C.) of 1876, for publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Orders in regard to the prayer of the memorialists to be relieved of police charges will be passed on receipt of further information which has been called for.
>
> With reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 11 of their petition, I am directed to refer the memorialists to section 19 of the Municipal Act, and to say that the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to extend the elective system to the new municipality, if the requirements of the law are fulfilled.

This is as it should be. The Magistrate of Howrah was opposed to the separation, but the Commissioner, Mr. Beames, we believe, strongly supported the claim of Bali for local self-government. Now that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to comply with the prayer of the people of Bali for a separate municipality, the restoration of its police contribution we submit should follow as a matter of course. We dare say it will come in good time.

MR. CARSTAIRS, the Sub-Divisional officer of Serampore, has issued the following unique circular to the rate-payers of Uttarpara:

> The District Magistrate is about to visit Uttarparah to take the opinions of the rate-payers on the subject of a petition recently made for the introduction of the elective system. I wish to remind the rate-payers of a few points in connection with this for their consideration.
>
> 2. There is a Municipal Committee now appointed by the Government after local enquiry. The members are appointed from time to time and retire after three years from appointment, unless re-appointed.
>
> 3. If the elective system be introduced the Commissioners will be appointed by the votes of certain of the rate-payers instead. They will have to impose the same taxes as are now being done. The only difference will be, who appoints them.
>
> 4. The rate-payers must consider under which system they are likely to get the best Commissioners and to get the work best done with the least trouble to themselves.
>
> 5. The Commissioners when appointed are appointed after due enquiry. Objections to their appointment are heard and attended to. The Government chooses as well as it can.
>
> 6. The Commissioners, if elected, will be elected either after a contest or without one. If there is a contest some one must have lost and those that voted for him must have voted against the winner. If there is no contest it is because there have not been many persons willing to come forward and serve as Commissioners. The rate-payers cannot choose of there is no contest. They must accept those who come forward.
>
> 7. The rate-payers will consider whether in the case of election, men are likely to come forward and run the risk of losing as well as of being a good deal abused by the opposite side. None can be elected unless he comes forward as a candidate and run the risk of losing.
>
> 8. The rate-payers will also consider whether in voting they will be able to please themselves or will have to please others.
>
> 9. They will also consider whether the most respectable of the rate-payers are likely to come forward to take the trouble of managing a five thousand rupees, which is all the Municipality has to spend if there is the additional trouble of election.
>
> 10. It may be thought from the above that I am against election. I speak neither for nor against, but as is well known all the above objections have been made to the introduction of the elective system in Uttarpara.
>
> 11. One more word remains to be said. I do object to change unless it is needed. It is always a mistake to make any change merely because you think another plan looks better, so long as the plan you have got works well. I give this piece of advice for myself. If the rate-payers do not see any distinct likelihood of better management under the new system, then it will be a mistake to ask for a change. Unless there is an advantage to be gained, no one will really care which it is, and if no one cares, the new system will not work. The old system can be worked, if no one cares, but not the new.
>
> (Sd.) R. CARSTAIRS, *Sub Divisional Officer.*
>
> *The 25th October* 1882.

The position assumed by Mr. Carstairs is inexplicable. He has issued the circular as a representative of the Government, and he knows well that the Government is earnestly desirous to give a fair trial to the scheme of local self-government. Knowing this we cannot understand how he is placing himself in direct opposition to the declared policy of Government. He may say that in the circular he has only given advice to the rate-payers of Uttarpara, but no one who understands English can fail to understand what his advice means. It is a pity that some of our local officers seem to be utterly forgetful of their position and duties. Why does not the Government take notice of the disloyalty of such officers?

WE GIVE below the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Dinagepore in the Darjeeling boy's case:

SESSIONS COURT, DINAGEPORE.

Criminal appeal No. 8 of 1882 from order of Mr. J. White, Deputy Magistrate of Darjeeling.

Appellant Sirish Chunder Mitter, S. 354 I. P. C.

Judgment.

Appellant has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year for assaulting a Miss Chapman with intent to outrage her modesty. There has been considerable irregularity and illegality in the Deputy Magistrate's proceedings in the case.

Much of the record relates to alleged admissions of the accused to a Mr. Roberts, the lady's brother-in-law, while the accused was in Police custody. Thus the Police Inspector is allowed to depose—"I took him, the accused, to the gateway under the glass-house where Mr. Roberts and his servants were standing—as soon as I got him well into the light..... and as soon as accused saw Mr. Roberts he fell at his feet and begged to be forgiven."—Here it is noted, Counsel objected to this going down overruled by Court—why "overruled" in the face of Section 26 of the Evidence Act does not appear, the Deputy Magistrate continuing to record more of the alleged admission. Similarly Mr. Roberts and his servants are examined as to such admission. No objection to this is there recorded; but an affidavit is put in by the Appellant that "the Deputy Magistrate repeatedly declined to record objections taken to the evidence" and that "one reason given by the Deputy Magistrate for so declining to record objections was that the objections might be taken in appeal." If so the reason was not only insufficient, but might well have led the appellant to suppose that his case was prejudged.

Again the Deputy Magistrate records a statement by Mr. Roberts.—Mr. Bartlett then told me that this man "accused" had once, before a few years ago, tried to injure a young married lady named Mrs. Baker." A though the statement was both mere hearsay and irrelevant, as intended to shew that accused was of bad character. Then it appears that at the conclusion of the enquiry the Deputy Magistrate first passed sentence, and then wrote his judgment. Nothing is more likely to prejudice an accused person than this. A sentence passed in such haste that there is no time to write the reasons for it, instead of being led up to by recorded grounds of judgment becomes a foregone conclusion to which the grounds of judgment must afterwards conform. It must be remarked that the very admissions objected to as inadmissible on the part of the accused are given without explanation in the judgment as grounds of decision. It has to be now considered whether apart from errors and defects in the proceedings, there remains substantial ground for convicting the accused. Discrepancies are pointed out as to circumstances connected with the alleged occurrence, and as to this occurrence itself. Thus as to the former, the accounts of Miss Chapman and the Khalasee do not quite agree as to where some coolies were at the time, and whether she told him to catch the accused. Again, Miss Chapman says she saw the accused at first seated on the railing of the road, and that as she passed him he caught her. But according to the Police Inspector, she told the latter that the accused came out from the entrance of the archway, and caught her. Such discrepancies shew only that the witnesses may not be accurate in details. As to the actual occurrence the subject of the charges, there is less room for mistake or forgetfulness. Miss Chapman deposes "he" accused "caught hold of me round the neck," and, again, "accused caught me round the neck and but for my strength I would have fallen down."

Afterwards she states, "when accused took me round the neck I went home and told my sister of it." The latter lady who might have given corroborative evidence was not called for by prosecution. Miss Chapman's deposition ends. "The accused came deliberately and put his arms round my neck." But the Khalasee states, "I saw the accused with his arms round Miss Chapman's waist," and the Police Inspector deposes "that Miss Chapman told him that the accused caught her round the waist'," he adds, "she described the way she had been held, shewing that the man's arms were round her and holding her down." According to Mr. Roberts she told him that the man came up from behind and threw his arms around her body. Taking this evidence together, it is impossible to be quite certain what the precise act of the accused was; it must be to some extent doubtful whether there has not been unconscious exaggeration or inaccuracy in the account of what took place. But there can be no reasonable doubt that the accused did commit some such act as that complained of. He himself states, "I was seated on the rails, the Miss Baba passed as I got up and I stumbled and in doing so fell and my hands fell on her waist." The defence that the accused fell cannot be credited. A bearer says, accused was wearing slippers and fell, but this evidence is not credible. The evidence as to previous conduct of the accused, when Miss Chapman passed, and the lady's action after the occurrence now in question taken with other evidence for the prosecution referred to, and the prisoner's own statement leave no doubt that he is guilty, though the precise extent of his offence cannot be considered proved. He is, it appears, a boy of 16 or 17 and has been sentenced to half the maximum of imprisonment for an assault to outrage modesty. I consider that under the circumstances stated the sentence should be reduced to rigorous imprisonment for three months and order accordingly.—*6th October* 1882.

The judgment speaks for itself. We are surprised that after what the Judge has himself said he has allowed the conviction to stand. It would appear that there was no satisfactory legal evidence, and that the conviction is confirmed on the rigmarole admissions of the accused we believe before the Police. The Judge has reduced the sentence from twelve months to three months' rigorous imprisonment. As the conviction was evidently based on suspicion, we think the ends of justice would have been met, if the sentence of rigorous imprisonment had been commuted to one of simple imprisonment. We hope the attention of Government will be drawn to the conduct of the Magistrate.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT,—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart, M.D., LL D. Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore as a therupeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admited by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything also fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by the children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 4th November, 1882.

Our commercial affairs have since the resumption of business after the Holidays met with some encouragement in the import trade for piece-goods, a considerable quantity of which, about 30,000 packges including those sold on the Lucky Day, consisting of Greys, Whites, Turkey Reds, and Prints was disposed of, but the prices generally were in favor of buyers than sellers.

IN EXPORTS nothing of importance has transpired, market continues quiet.

TEA.—As the public sale held on the 3rd instant 14950 chests were offered of which about 14000 found buyers there was a brisk demand for all descriptions and prices generally were higher than before.

WHEAT and oil seeds, limited transactions, prices remain steady.

JUTE,—The demand has been good and prices have advanced 2 to 3 annas per B maund, still they are low enough and likely to continue, we have not had such rates for the last 8 to 10 years.

MONETARY.

Money continues abundant and is still obtainable at previous rates; four per cent continues to be the minimum rate at the Bank of Bengal for loans on deposit of Government Securities and 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ at the open market.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Since the result of the tender for the new loan at the average rate 98-14 and 98-15 was announced, the Government Securities were in better request and rates gradually improved and were at the close as follows:—

4%	...	99 14
$4\frac{1}{2}$%	...	100 8

JOINT-stock shares were rather in less demand.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
W. Anamala Pillay Avergal, Esq. Alungudi	20	0	0
Dhinsha Adirshar, Esq., Baroda.....	10	0	0
Nowada Reading Club	6	10	0
Secretary Paticonda Literary Society	3	0	0
Arjunsing Rao Bahadoor, Indore	3	8	0

Kumar Banwari Anund Bahadoor, Banwaribad	10	0	0
Rai Nemychurn Bose, Bahadoor, Kothar	13	0	0
P. Samgoony Morar, Esq. Tellicherry	10	0	0
Punaram Kakoti, Esq, Golaghat	5	0	0
Secretary, Cuttyam Reading Club, Cochin	13	4	0
Coconada Literary Association	6	10	0
Executive Engineer, Purneah	16	0	0
Executive Engineer, Dacca	6	0	0
Syud Tuffuzul Hossain, Beauliah	13	4	0
Friends Association, Saidpur	4	0	0
District Engineer Rungpore	16	8	0
Superintendent, Cooch Behar State Press	4	0	0
Baboo Preonath Chatterjee, Jeypore	6	10	0
,, Rajmohun Khasnovis, Ghatal	10	0	0
,, Samachurn Pootinund, Ghateswara	20	0	0
,, Nehalchand, Mozuffernagur	13	4	0
,, Khundoolali, Dehra Doon	13	4	0
,, Hurrymohun Thakoor, Bhaugulpore	5	0	0
,, Juggobundoo Dey, Arrah	5	0	0
,, Kistolall Chatterjea, Chaybassa	6	0	0
,, Woomachurn Sen, Arkandi	13	4	0
,, Dwarkanath Sen, Dhobaghat	6	0	0
,, Rakhaldas Mookerjea, Hooghly	13	4	0
,, Leanund Joshie, Kumaon	6	10	0
,, Boykuntonath Sen, Berhampore	13	4	0
,, Issanchunder Mookerjee, Maldah	13	4	0
,, Dinonath Sircar, Cuttack	13	4	0
,, Mothooranath Sen, Baukipore	6	10	0
,, Bolinarain Burrah, Jorehat	20	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*November* 1, 1882.

GENERAL—15th July—Mr C A Kelly, Dist and Sess Judge, Pubna and Bogra, furlough for one year, from 1st Dec next, or subsequent date.

Baboo Gogan Chunder Banerjee, Sub-Depy Colr, Giridi, Hazaribagh, is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Baboo Chandi Churn Bose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Hazaribagh, on settlement duty, is posted temply to Giridi in that dist.

Mr R C Dutt, Offg Magte and Colr of Balasore, leave for three months, from 19th inst, or subsequent date he may be relieved by Mr H S Beadon.

The following Sub-Depy Colrs, temply to be Sub-Depy Colrs, first gde, and their services are placed at the disposal of the Rev. Dept of this Govt for employment as Sub-Managers in the Jellamutha and Majnamutha estates in Midnapore.

Baboo Shoshi Bhusan Sen, Sub-Depy Colr, employed on special duty in taking up land for the Orissa Coast Canal.

Baboo Jogendro Nath Gupta, Sub-Depy Colr, Jehanabad, Hooghly, on deptn as License Tax Assessor.

Baboo Rakhal Dass Haldar, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on deputn as Manager of the Chota Nagpore Estate, leave for 15 days in extension of leave granted 15th July last.

Baboo Nuddya Chand Dutt, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Balasore, leave for 19 days from 17th instant.

Mr R C Dutt to act in first gde of Jt-Magtes and Depy Colrs, from date he may be relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Magte and Colr of Balasore.

Mr J H Mendies temply to be a Sub-Depy Colr, First Gde, for employment as a Sub-Manager in the Jellamutha and Majnamutha estates in Midnapore.

The services of Mr Mendies are placed at the displ of the Rev Dept of this Govt.

Mr E M Reily, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Durbhunga, returned to duty from furlough on afternoon of 16th Sept 1882.

Moulvie Mahommed-ul-Nobi, Sub-Depy Colr, Sewan, Saran, to act temply as a Depy Magte and Depy Colr, during the absence, on deputn, of Baboo Monmotho Coomar Bose.

Moulvie Mahommed ul-Nobi is posted to the Sudder Station of the Shahabad dist.

Mr Brojendra Nath De, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr Bankoora, leave for three months from date he may avail, himself of it.

Mr H M Tobin, Asst Magte and Colr, who returned from furlough on the 18th inst, is posted to the sudder station of Monghyr, and to act as a Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, first gde.

Advertisements.

WANTED. An experienced High Court or First Grade Pleader on a Monthly retainer of Rs. 100 for legal advices, besides the usual fees to conduct the cases of the indigo factories within the sub-division of Begooserai and to superintendent their legal affairs. This retainer will not stand in the way of private practice in the Civil and Criminal Courts at this sub-division in cases in which the factories are not concerned. Apply to L. J. Crowdy, Munjoul *via* Monghyr.

Wanted a Teacher for the second class of the Barary Higher Class English School in Sewan, Bhaugulpore, on a monthly salary of Rs. 50. One who has passed B. A. will be preferred and the applications with testimonials of the candidates ought to be forwarded to the undersigned before the 15th of December 1882.

HURRY MOHUN THACOOR.
Manager of Barary School, Bhaugulpore.

BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.

In conformity with Section 5 of Act V. of 1854, a General Meeting of Proprietors will be held on Wednesday the 8th instant, at noon, for the inspection of accounts for the half year ended 31st October last, the declaration of a Dividend, and the transaction of any other business that may be brought forward.

H. W. I WOOD.
Calcutta, 1st November 1882. *Secretary.*

Wanted by the Road Cess Committee of the Dacca District three Sub-Overseers, on salaries of Rs. 50, 25 and 25 per mensem including travelling allowances. They must possess the necessary qualifications of Sub-Overseers of the P. W. D.

Applications with copies of testimonials, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to the 15th November.

E. C. HAWKES, C. E.,
District Engineer, Dacca.
Dacca District Engineer's Office, 2nd Nov. 1882.

Notice.

"Rao Bahadur Arjun Sing, of Duttia residing in Indore, has contributed the sum of 120 Rs. a year, to found a scholarship in the Indore Residency College, to be styled the "Arjun Scholarship;" and has moreover given a donation of Rs. 100 in cash to be distributed as prizes to the most deserving students of the College after the next annual examination.

The Rao Bahadur has received suitable acknowledgements and thanks of the Agent, Governor General for Central India (through Captain D. Robertson) and of Mr. Mather, the Principal of the College, for this act of "liberality and public spirit." A good example to other native gentlemen of position."

CALCUTTA NORMAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

There will be several vacancies in this school after Christmas.

Prospectus, form of application for admission of pupils, and any other information may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary at No. 42, Park Street Calcutta.

Wanted a temporary clerk and estimator for six months. He should know clerk's work as well as estimating and will work both in account and correspondence branch. Salary Rs 50 per month Applications will be received by undersigned up to 15th November.

D. F. HOGARTH, C. E.
Ex. Engineer, Hazaribaugh Dn.

CONTRACT FOR COALS.

The Oriental Gas Company hereby invite tenders for the supply of about 20,000 tons per year of the best Coal, fresh from the Pit, well screened, and free from shale and dirt.

The period of contract to be for two or three years.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Coals" to be sent to the Manager Gas Works, Sealdah, Calcutta, not later than Tuesday, 14th current.

The lowest tender not necessarily to be accepted.

GAS WORKS,
Calcutta, 2nd November 1882.

By order,
(Sd.) D. COATS NIVEN,
Manager

কয়লার কণ্ট্রাক্ট।

ওরিএণ্টেল গ্যাস কোম্পানি এতদ্দ্বারা ২০,০০০ টন উত্তম পাথরে কয়লা বৎসর২ জোগানের কণ্ট্রাক্ট আহ্বান করিতেছেন। খনিথেকে নূতন তোলা, উত্তম ঝাড়া কয়লা চাহি, ইহাতে ধুলা কিম্বা গুড়া থাকিবেক না। কণ্ট্রাক্ট দুই তিন বৎসর চলন থাকিবেক। "কয়লার টেণ্ডর" ইতিচিহ্নিত সিল করা মোড়ক গ্যাস কারখানার কর্ম্মাধ্যক্ষের নামে ইংরেজি এই মাহার ১৪ই তারিখ নাং মঙ্গলবার পর্য্যন্ত পাঠাইতে হইবেক। কমদামের টেণ্ডর হইলেই গৃহীত হইবে না।

গ্যাস কারখানা
কলিকাতা ২রা নবেম্বর
১৮৮২ সাল।

অধ্যক্ষদিগের হুকুমানুসারে
ডি কোটস্ লিভন
কর্ম্মাধ্যক্ষ

BUDDHISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

WITH AN APPENDIX ON NIRVANA BY
NISIKANTHA CHATTOPADHYA.
London Printed by Annie Besant and Charles Bradlough.
PRICE 3 ANNAS INCLUDING POSTAGES.
Apply to J. C. Banerjee, Manager, Canning Library, Calcutta.

Sealed Tenders are invited for the execution of Road works estimated about 33172 Rupees under the Road Cess District Maldah. Forms of tenders and particulars of works and allotments may be had from application to the undersigned. All tenders must be submitted before 25th November next. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tenders.

JOGENDRONATH GHOSE,
District Engineer.
Maldah, Distt. Engr.'s Office,
The 18th October, 1882.

রত্ন-গিরি।

আশা—প্রতীক্ষা।

প্রথম পর্ব্ব সমপ্ত হইয়াছে। মূল্য ৸/১০ ডাক মাশুল এক আনা। দ্বিতীয় পর্ব্ব সপ্তাহে সপ্তাহে ফর্ম্মায় ফর্ম্মায় প্রকাশিত।

শ্রীঅমূল্য কৃষ্ণ দেবস্য।
কলিকাতা, শোভাবাজার।

WANTED

A Cashier for the office of the Executive Engineer Chittagong Division on a salary of Rs 35 per month. Security required 1000. Application should be made with copies of testimonials, before the 5th November 1882, to the undersigned,

J. W. JOHNSON, C. E,
Executive Engineer
Chittagong Divison.
Dated Chittagong, The 17th October 1882.

Life of Shyama Churn Sircar, (in Bengalee) by Babu Becharam Chatterjee. To be had at the Adi Brahmo Samaj, Canning Library, and with the author at Behala. Price 6 annas.

READY
A CHEAP REPRINT OF THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.
Price.

Half Law and Canvas Rs. 11 a volume. Paper covers, stitched, Rs. 8 a volume including packing and postage. Apply to

D. J. LAWRANCE,
Publisher, Bangalore.

THE ANNUAL.
GRAND FANCY FAIR.
Organised by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul
will be held at the
Zoological Gardens
On New Year's Day, 1883.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

WANTED.

A temporary Overseer for the Purneah Municipality on a consolidated pay of Rs. 75 a month. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the undersigned before the 8th of November 1882.

DENONATH GHOSE,
Vice Chairman.
Purneah Municipality,
The 18th October, 1882.

NEW TESTIMONIALS
ON THE EFFICACY OF THE MEDICINE OF
GRIMAULT AND CO.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
PARIS: 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED.

—Messrs. Grimault & Co,—I am happy to inform you that my son, brought close to his grave through *consumptive diseases*, has been completely cured by the use of your SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. He has regained flesh and his appetite is better than ever.

ERWIN GREENWOOD.
Cape Negro Island Shelburne.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The injection is used in recent, and the capsules in the more chronic cases.

TO YOUNG MOTHERS.

—By administering DUSARTS'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHITE OF LIME to wet nurse, whose altered milk had occasioned serious and green diarrhœa to their *nurslings*, we have witnessed the disappearance of that disease, and the complete recovery of the little patients.

DOBLEAU & PAQUET,
Medical Doctors of Paris Hospital.

ASTHMA CURED.

I have, for some past years, been a great sufferer from *spasmodic asthma*. A friend kindly sent me a box of GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES; I found them quite effectual, and much more agreeable and less irritating than the other preparations of that kind hitherto known.

W. LITTLE, Manchester.

SICK HEADACHE NEURALGIA!

Messrs. Grimault & Co.—Moved by a feeling of deep gratitude, I offer you my sincerest thanks for the good you have done in vulgarising GUARANA. For many years I have endured fearful *headaches*; if I am now able to state that I am radically cured, I owe it to Guarana.

YHOU CAPELEANO,
General Director of the Police Department,
Wehedinzi, Roumania.

Beware of counterfeits! The genuine preparations of GRIMAULT & CO. bear a Stamp with their Trade Mark and the Seal of the French Government.

Agents—BATHGATE & Co., SMITH STANISTREET & Co., BONNERJEE & Co., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS, Calcutta; TREACHER & Co. Bombay; BARRIE & Co., MADON & Co., and NORTON & Co., Madras; PLOWER & Co., Lahore, PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; RIGGS & Co. Bhagulpore.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,

LATELY PUBLISHED.

Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali, fasc. II
Apastamba Srauta Sutra, fasc. IV
Nirukt,a fasc. V and VI
Chaturvarga Chintamani, fasc. XXXIX

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.

	Rs.	As.
Atharvana Upanishads, (Sans.)fasc. I—V at /10 each...	3	2
AsvalayanaGrihyaSutra,(Sans.)fasc. I—IV at /10 each	2	8
Agni Purana, (Sans.) fasc. I—XIV at /10 each ...	8	12
Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, (Sans.) fasc. I—V at /10 each ...	3	2
Aphorisms of Sandilya, (English) fasc. I ...	0	10
Aphorisms of the Vedanta, (Sans.) fasc. III—XIII at /10 each ...	6	14
Brahma Sutras, (English) fasc. I ...	1	0
Bhamati, (Sans.) fasc. I—VIII at /10 each ...	5	0
Brihat Aranyaka Upanishad, (Sans.) fasc. II—IV, VI—IX at /10 each ..	4	6
Ditto (English) fasc. II—III at /10 each...	1	4
Brihat Samhita, (Sans.)fasc. I—III, V—VII at /10 each	3	12
Chaitanya-Chandrodaya Nataka, (Sans.) fasc. II—III at/10 each ...	1	4
Chaturvarga Chintamani, (Sans.) fasc. I—XXXIX at /10 each ..	24	6
ChhandogyaUpanishad,(Sans.)fasc. I and IV at /10 each	1	4
Ditto (English,) fasc. I and II at /10 each	1	4
Categories of the Nyaya Philosophy, (Sans.) fasc. II ..	0	10
Dasa Rupa, (Sans.) fasc. I—III at /10 each ...	1	14
Gopatha Brahmana, (Sans.&Eng.)fasc.I—II at /10each	1	4
Gopala Tapani, (Sans) fasc. I ...	0	10
Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra, (Sans.)fasc I—XII at /10 each	7	8
Hindu Astronomy, (Eng.) fasc. I—III at /10 each ...	1	14
Isa Kena Katha Prasna Munda Mandukya Upanishads, (Sans.) fasc. VI ...	0	10
Katantra (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at 1/ each ...	6	0
Katha Sarit Sagara (English,) fasc. I- X at /1 each ...	10	0
Lalita Vistara, (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at /10 each ...	3	12
Ditto (English) fasc. I—II ...	2	0
MaitriUpianshad, (Sans.&Eng.)fasc. I—III at /10 each	1	14
Mimamsa Darsana (Sans.) fasc, II—XVI at /10 each...	9	6
Markandeya Purana, (Sans.) fasc. IV—VII at /10 each	2	8
Nrisimha Tapani, (Sans) fasc. I—III at /10 each ...	1	14
Nirukta, (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at /10 each ...	3	12
Narada Pancharatra, (Sans.)fasc. I, III—IV at /10 each	1	14
Nayaya Darsana, (Sans.) fasc. i and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Nitisara or The Elements of Polity, By Kamandaki, (Sans.) fasc. ii--iv ..	1	14
Pingala Chhandha Sutra, (Sans.)fasc. i—iii at /10 each	1	14
Prithiraj Rasau (Sans.) fasc. i—iv at /10 each ...	2	8
Ditto (English) fasc. i ...	1	0
Pali Grammar, (English,) fasc. i and ii at /10 each ...	1	4
Prakrita Lakshanem, (Sans.),fasc. i. ...	1	8
Rig Veda, (Sans.) vol. i fasc. iv ...	0	10
Srauta Sutra of Apastamba, (Sans.) fasc, i—iv at /10 each ...	2	8
Ditto Asvalayana, (Sans.) fasc. i—xi at 10/ each	6	14
Ditto Latyayana, (Sans.) fasc. i—ix at /10 each	5	10
Sama Veda Samhita. (Sans.)fasc. i--xxvii at /10 each	23	2
Sahitya Darpana, (English) fasc. i—iv at /10 each ...	2	8
Sankhya Aphorisms of Kapila, (English)fasc. i and ii /10 each ...	1	4
Surya Siddhanta, (Sans.) fasc. iv ...	0	10
Sarva Darsana Sangraha, (Sans.) fasc. ii ...	0	10
Sankara Vijaya, (Sans) fasc. ii and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Sankhya Pravachana Bhashya, (English,) fasc, iii ...	0	10
Sankhya Sara, (Sans.) fasc. i ...	0	10
Taittiriya Aranyaka (Sans.) fasc, i—xi at /10 each ...	6	14
Ditto Brahmana(Sans.) fasc. i—xxiv at /10 each	15	0
Ditto Samhita, (Sans.)fasc. i—xxxii at /10 each	20	0
Ditto Pratisakhya (Sans.) fasc. i—iii at /10 each	1	14
Ditto and Aitareya Upanishads, (Sans.) fasc. ii and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Ditto Aitareya Svetasvantara Kena Isa Upanishads, (English,) fasc. i and ii at 10 each...	1	4
Tandya Brahmana (Sans.) fasc. i—xix at /10 each ...	11	14
Uttara Naishadha, (Sans.) fasc. i—xii at /10 each ...	6	14
Vayu Purana, (Sans.) vol. i, fasc. i—vi ; vol. ii, fasc. i—ii at /10 each ..	5	0
Vishnu Smriti, (Sans.)fasc. i—ii at /10 each ...	1	4
Yoga Sutra of Patanjali, (Sans. and Eng.) fasc. i—ii at /14 each ...	1	12

Arabic and Persian Series.

Alamgirnamah with index,(Text)fasc.i—xiii at /10 each	8	2
Ain-i-Akbari. (Text) fasc. i—xxii at 1/4 each ...	27	8
Ditto (English) Vol i (fasc.i—vii) ...	12	4
Akbarnamah with Index, (Text)fasc i—xx at 1/4 each	25	0
Badshanamah with Index, (Text) fasc. i—xix at /10 each ...	11	14
Beale's Oriental Biographical Dictionary, pp. 291, 4to, thick paper, at 4/12; thin paper ...	4	8
Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms and Appendix fasc. i—xxi at 1/4 each ...	26	4
Farhang-i-Rashidi (Text) fasc. i—xiv at 1/4 each ..	17	8
Fihrist Tusi or Tusy's list of Shy'ah Books, (Text)fasc, i—iv at /12 each ...	3	0
Futuh-ul-Sham Waqidi, (Text) fasc, i—ix at /10 each	5	10
Ditto Azadi, (Text)fasc, i—iv at 10as. each ...	2	8
Haft Asman, History of the Persian Masnawi (Text) fasc i ...	1	4
History of the Caliphs, (Eng.) fasc,i—vi at 1 Re. each	6	0
Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangiri (Text) fasc. i—iii at 10as. each	1	14
Isabah, with Supplement, (Text) fasc, i—xxx at 12as. each ...	22	8
Maghazi of Waqidi, (Text) fasc. i—v at 10as. each ...	3	2
Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh, (Text) fasc. i—xv at 10 as. each ...	9	6
Muntakhab-ul-Lubab (Text) fasc. i—xviii at 10 as. and fasc xix with Index at 12as. ...	12	0
Mu'asir-i-Alamgiri (Text) fasc. i—vi at 10as. each ...	3	12
Nukhbat-ul-Fakr, (Text) fasc. i ...	0	10
Nizami's Khiradnamah-i-Iskandari, (Text) fasc. i and ii at 1 Re. each ..	2	0
Suyuty's Itquan, on the Exegetic Sciences of the Koran with Suplement (Text) fasc, ii—iv, vii—x at 1-4 each ...	8	12

THE DRINK OF THE AGE.

Zoedone.

BY FAR THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES EVER INTRODUCED.

ZOEDONE has been awarded Gold and Silver Medals.
ZOEDONE can be drunk regularly with the most beneficial results.
ZOEDONE can boast of the largest number of unsolicited Testimonials and Recommendations.

To enjoy health, strength, good spirits, and perfect digestion, drink ZOEDONE, the Non-Alcoholic Champagne.

PRICE: Rs. 3 per Dozen.

May be obtained at the Manufactory, BOMBAY, or from all Agents.

GUARANTEED REAL BRAZIL BEST PEBBLES

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	10 0 0
Steel ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	6 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	,,	10 0 0

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
No. 2, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.		
15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47
18	×	12	×	11	,,	55
20	×	14	×	12	,,	60
22	×	16	×	14	,,	65
24	×	18	×	15	,,	75
26	×	19	×	17	,,	80
28	×	20	×	18	,,	85
30	×	21	×	20	,,	90
32	×	22	×	21	,,	105
34	×	23	×	23	,,	115
36	×	24	×	24	,,	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30,	32,	34,	36 inch
Rs.	15				19			23		26	each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26	inch.
Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	

	28,	30,	32,	34,	36	inch.
Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000	

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,
Calcutta.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
14, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

BOOK OF GOLDEN DEEDS.

(ENTRANCE COURSE FOR 1883.)
Price Rupee 1 annas 4, Postage 2 annas.
To be had of D. N. Ghosh & Co., Central Library 57 College Street, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free at 4 oz., Rs. 6: 8 oz., Rs. 11: 16 oz. Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

Spectacles.

BEST BRAZILIAN PEBLES.

Set on Steel Frames	Rs.	4 0
,, Silver ditto		6 0
,, Gold ditto		16 0

MAZOOMDAR & Co.,
Tailors, Mercers &c.
373-1, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

মল্লিক ব্রাদার্স।

সুলভ পরিচ্ছদালয়, ৭৭ অপার চিৎপুর রোড, বোড়াসাঁকো।

কলিকাতা ও মফঃস্বলের সুবিধারজন্য পরিচ্ছদ সম্বন্ধীয় আবশ্যকীয় ছোট বড় দেশী, বিলাতি যাড়ী, ধুতি ও চাদর, ওড়্‌না সুতি, রেশমি, পশমি এবং জরিসাটিন প্রভৃতির সকল প্রকার ফেসনের তৈয়ারি জামা, জাকেট; বালক বালিকাদিগের জরির পোষাক, টুপী, পাকড়ী, রমাল, মোজা, ছাতি, লাঠি; স্বর্ণ ও রৌপ্যের ঘড়ী, চেন, আংটি, বোতাম ও চশমা; আতর; গোলাব, ফুলল তৈল, বিলাতি সাবান এবং সকল প্রকার সুগন্ধি; বিলাতি জুতা নানা প্রকার যাহা S. S. "Markara" and "Thearn" জাহাজে সম্প্রতি আসিয়াছে; এই সমুদায় স্বল্প সময়ে বিনা ক্লেশে নির্দ্ধারিত মূল্যে নগদ টাকায় পাইবেন। কাটা কাপড় বিক্রয় হওয়া ব্যতীত অন্য কাজের অর্ডার লইবার জন্য দরজী থাকে; মফঃস্বলের অর্ডার V. P. P. P. পাঠান যায়।

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

HAMILTON & CO.

JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS.

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES.

A MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENT fitted with SOLAR & LUNAR LENSES, mounted on a HANDSOME SOLID MAHOGANY HOLDING TRIPOD, RACK & PINION ELEVATION, and HIGHLY FINISHED throughout.

With solid wood case and fittings complete ..... Cash Rs. 800

"SOLID GOLD DOUBLE-BRANCH SPECTACLES," fitted with Excellent Lenses..... Cash from Rs. 20

The same with Pebble Lenses ..... „ „ „ 24

"SOLID GOLD HOOK SPECTACLES." With cool Pebble Lenses ..... Cash Rs. 26

"DOUBLE BRANCH SILVER SPECTACLES." Strong and Serviceable for Daily Wear „ „ 11

HAMILTON & CO.

By appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

CALCUTTA.

BY APPOINTMENT,

To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

CALCUTTA.

AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL

No. 146, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 Annas. Postage &c., 8 Annas

4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *Annas.*

2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleat, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.

Postage 4 Annas.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager.

JUST PUBLISHED.

INDO-ARYANS.

Contributions towards the Elucidation of their Ancient and Medæval History.

BY RAJENDRALALA MITRA LL.D., C.I.E.,

In two Volumes. Vol. I, pp. 472. Vol. II, pp. 504. Bound in blue cloth, embossed. Price Rs. 16.

THE BLOOD IMPROVER.

Prepared according to the receipt of Dr. B. L. Ghose, G.M.C.B., who has been practising medicine for the last 31 years. This preparation has been pronounced by competent professional men to be the best remedy for all venereal and mercurial affections and other diseases caused thereby. It is far superior to Sarsa and other known medicines of the kind. It is extensively used in all parts of India including the chief towns of the three Presidencies.

Price, Rs. 2 ; packing, annas 4, per bottle.

Liniment.—An infallible oil for all diseases of the skin venereal and otherwise.

Price, annas 8 ; packing, annas 2.

B. L. GHOSE & CO.,

35, Russapagla Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

MIRACLE ! ! !

DR. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

Numerous testimonials.

Sold at No. 25, Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street, Calcutta.

Price, Rs. 5 per phial.

Rupee one in addition for the postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI, M.A.,
Manufacturing Chemt.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :

738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.		35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
31 *Peepulputty Road.*

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K. T.

Vice-Presidents :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Whereof Paid-up £450,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1879.

Life Assurance Fund £3,062,174 6 1
Annuity Fund £371,273 19 2

NOTE.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially invested to meet the obligations of these Departments, and are not liable for the obligations of the Fire Department.

Extract from the Finance Chronicle and Insurance Circular.

The report of the Directors to the 71st Annual General Meeting of Shareholders is one of the most complete productions of its kind, and the results set forth surely entitled the Company to be classed as one of the greatest and most widely useful of provident institutions. The North British has been conducting business since the early years of this century : every year has been a record of steady progress and honorable dealing.

In the Life Department the new business consisted of policies issued for £988,340, yielding in annual £35,796, an increase of £5,386 on the previous year. The increase is very satisfactory, considering the difficulty which many offices find in pushing life business.

The profit and loss account shows a total profit for the year, of £269,608 which is disposed as follows : a dividend of 40s. per share to the shareholders, together with a cash bonus of 25s. per share ; a special bonus as on several previous occasions of 25s. per share, to meet calls of a like amount now made ; £50,000 placed to reserve and the balance carried to credit of profit and loss account.

INDIAN BRANCH

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.

1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

J. C. MACGREGOR, ESQ., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, ESQ., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, ESQ., Merchant.

General Agents for India :—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

MR. U. K. DUTT.

SPECIALIST IN MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN ;

FELLOW, OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, LONDON

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh

Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow;

Licentiate in Midwifery, Rotunda Hospital, Dublin

MEMBER, OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, DUBLIN;

Late Resident Clinical-Clerk and Superintending Officer in charge of Extern Maternity, Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, Dublin ; &c., &c., &c. ADDRESS, 20 BEADON STREET CALCUTTA.

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As.
Per Month	1	2
„ Annum	11	8
„ Single Copy	0	8
IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8
RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.